

Iran sanctions order changed after MPs' revolt

The Government last night called off its sudden decision that the trade embargo on Iran would be retrospective. Mrs Thatcher convened a special meeting of ministers at Downing Street within hours of a threatened Conservative revolt and furious MPs on both sides of the House of Commons had forced a debate on sanctions under emergency procedures.

Earlier contracts to be exempted

George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mrs Margaret Thatcher joined a special meeting of ministers last night to discuss threatened Conservative action on economic sanctions against Iran, and within three hours of the announcement that sanctions would be retrospective applying to all contracts concluded since October 4, 1979, the proposed bill was called off. It was made clear from Downing Street that no Order relating to sanctions against Iran would apply to any contract made before the date on which that is made.

It means the Conservative who had brokered the arrangement with the Opposition that the final decision would cause pain in industry and lead to compensation, the assurance they need.

Mrs Thatcher, it was reported, had been surprised by strength of the Conservative reaction to the proposal, led by the foreign minister of the European Community in Naples on Sunday.

Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, who had the task of explaining the decision as Foreign Minister, had a hostile reception from both sides of the House.

The application of Mr Dalyell, Labour MP for Lothian, backed by Mr Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, Speaker, Mr George Bass, agreed that an emergency debate on the issue should preference over all business in the Commons today.

It was the biggest about turn Government has been forced to make since it came to power a year ago. Last night it was obvious that in the vote the whole of the Opposition would have voted against principle of retrospective sanctions, and probably a hundred more would have voted with them.

Sir Ian's statement and repeated assertions that the "we're not in the same boat" in the debate on the sanctions Bill last week, Government whips came under pressure. The activity indicated that Government was worried, Mrs Thatcher was informed, that the new chairman of the Opposition would affect only future contracts.

It was that assurance that resulted in the large majority of 145 for the legislation with many Labour MPs, including Mr Peter Shore, the Opposition's foreign affairs spokesman, voting for the Bill.

Yesterday, the Government faced condemnation from Conservative as well as Labour MPs for having misled the House and in bitter exchanges lasting 45 minutes, only one Tory backbencher rose to give support to his hard-pressed front bench. There were charges of cheating, conniving at the House of Commons, of allowing Britain to appear the creature of the United States, and of being pressurized by our partners in the EEC.

Sir Ian Gilmour, the Government's senior foreign affairs spokesman in the Commons, swallowed unhappily through a barrage of accusations as he made his statement.

In vain did he try to persuade unconvincing MPs that Mr Hurd had explained the possibility of retrospective sanctions when he had told the House that although that was not done by the legislation passed last week, the Government already possessed the necessary powers under the Import-Export and Customs (Defences) Act, 1939. But, whatever Mr Hurd pointed out last week, it was certainly not the impression of anyone listening to the debate that the Government would now be using the 1939 Act to affect contracts back to November 4.

Once again, as in the case of the new chairman of British Steel, it would seem that the presentation of the Government's case, whatever its merits, was seriously at fault.

He said: "The increases re-

quested will seek clarification of what it affects contracts or renewed in the period November 4, 1979, to the date of the proposed Order, even that is."

Expectation is that the Order, made under section 10 of the Export and Customs (Defences) Act 1939, but that is the impression of some backbenchers.

The emergency debate to-day will seek clarification of Government's revised definition of what it affects contracts or renewed in the period November 4, 1979, to the date of the proposed Order, even that is."

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HOME NEWS

Union leaders take a new look at their role after the day of action

Labour Party and TUC to make joint policy statement on economy attacking monetarism

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Labour Party and trade union leaders are to draw up a "major policy statement" on industry and the economy as part of the labour movement's continuing campaign of opposition to the Government.

Work on the document was set in train yesterday by the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, at whose meeting the impact of the May 14 day of action was debated by unrepresentative union leaders.

Underpinned by the popular image of the political protest or a "flop", the unions insisted that the monetarist measures last week's partially effective strike was much greater than had been publicly recognized, and the Labour politicians accepted their argument that the propaganda battle against

the Cabinet's economic policy should be continued.

TUC and Labour Party staff have accordingly been instructed to prepare a draft joint statement for the next meeting of the liaison committee on June 23. It will urge the Government to adopt an alternative strategy to the Government's monetarist approach.

When it has been approved by the Labour Party's national executive and the TUC General Council, it will be submitted to TUC and Labour Party conference for endorsement in the autumn, as the new wage round opens.

The Labour movement's economic manifesto is unlikely to have much to say about restraint. Instead it will outline policies that parties and union leaders think would achieve a return to full employment: planned trade, a reduction in the unions that the value of the

external value of the pound, and help for industry to overcome the energy crisis.

The liaison committee agreed yesterday that such objectives could not be met if the Government adhered to its monetarist dogmas". No amount of ministerial wriggling could conceal the economic problems that had arisen since the Conservatives took office. The Government must change its policies, direction and style to beat inflation.

Mr Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, and Mr Ronald Haywood, the party's general secretary, did not attend as they were on an official visit to China, but a number of senior Shadow Cabinet figures, including Mr Denis Healey, Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Smith, Mr Albert Booth and Dr David Owen, heard arguments from the unions that the value of the

day of action had been deliberately misrepresented by the media.

This theme was taken up later by the TUC's "inner cabinet" and the TUC's "inner cabinet", its finance and general union leaders responsible for the protest sought to justify among themselves the wisdom of mounting a political strike at government policies.

They were unrepentant, pointing out as they left Congress House that the TUC had never intended to call a one-day general strike, and that all in all the response was very good. In the words of one union leader, "This is just a beginning".

But the signs remain that the TUC is not contemplating a repetition of the day of action. Instead the emphasis will be on argument, of the kind to be advanced in the joint economic statement.

Mr Jackson: No talk with Government

From David Feiton

Blackpool

Mr Tom Jackson, a leading moderate on the TUC General Council, yesterday ruled out any possibility that he would be party to union discussions with the Government as long as Mrs Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister.

Coupling his attack on the Government with criticism of left-wing attempts to reorganise the Labour Party, Mr Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said: "This Government is as class-ridden and doctrinaire as any government Britain has known."

"It is time the voice of decent people in the Conservative Party was heard, for if these policies are continued the social fabric of our society will be ripped apart. The Conservative Government has lost all right to say it speaks for all nation.

Mr Jackson, speaking at his union's annual conference in Blackpool, said he was not one of the union leaders who were said to be "planning to get back into the mythical corridors of power".

"Without a change of leadership in the Government and without a substantial change in their policies, I have nothing to say to them on the broad economic front."

He said that future pay claims would at the very least have to cover the rate of inflation. A claim for £0.000 telecommunications workers whose pay increase is due in July would be at least 22 per cent.

Postal workers will vote today on crucial changes

From Our Labour Staff

Blackpool

Postal workers will today decide on wide-ranging productivity proposals that will have a crucial bearing on the future of mail deliveries. Union officials believe that if the scheme is rejected a period of industrial strife lies ahead for the Post Office.

Delegates at the Union of Post Office Workers' annual conference in Blackpool will discuss plans drastically to cut overtime and speed up mail sorting and deliveries. In return for less overtime, the Post Office is offering 70 per cent of the savings to postal workers in the form of higher earnings, possibly upwards of £7 a week each.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the union, said yesterday: "This is the most crucial debate I shall have taken part in during my 13 years as general secretary". Last night the indications were that the union executive, which supports

Mr Basnett: Restraint on wages doomed

From Donald Macintyre

Bournemouth

The Government was yesterday given its clearest warning yet that trade unions will make no effort to restrain wage increases next winter.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the Trades Union Congress economic committee, told the General and Municipal Workers Union conference that the Government's attempt to restrain our efforts to maintain and increase our members' real wages is doomed to failure.

Mr Basnett, general secretary of the GMWU, Britain's third largest union, made clear that his negotiators intended to take the fuller advantage of the free market in wages.

Mr Basnett, who has said he believes that ministers are likely to consider introducing an incomes policy, told delegates that the Government had made no attempt to "restrain the rise in unemployment or the rise in inflation".

He added: "Most important, no attempt is being made to reverse the appalling decline in British industry and no attempt will be made by us to restrain wage increases."

Mr Basnett said that when the unions debate economic policy tomorrow it will have to answer one basic question: "Given our political influence and strength have gone, how do we use our industrial strength to reassess the influence we once had?"

The union had taken the lead by calling for a TUC ban on the use of government money for ballots for the May 14 pro-

test.

Existence of the meeting was denied by senior editorial representatives of five newspapers which Mr Basnett said had been told were reassembled.

Mr Basnett said: "I intend to give no further details but I am satisfied that the meeting took place."

He said it was known that meetings took place between the Prime Minister and editors though that was not openly acknowledged. His suggestion that the meeting took place two weeks before May 14 might not have been exactly accurate, but he added: "I have been told that it took place and I believe it did".

The union leaders say that the proposals, will face strong opposition.

Mr Jackson yesterday gave delegates a firm warning against rejecting the scheme. Without a change in attitude the service would sink gradually into oblivion, he said.

"I regard this as the last chance for the postal service and for our members to work out a system of productivity bargaining which will benefit our customers, our members and the service."

Mr Jackson believes that the Post Office, supported by the Government, will embark on a severe staff-cutting programme if the scheme is rejected. That would lead to postmen taking industrial action.

Mr Jackson says that the electronic transmission will cut into the service and lead to the end of regular deliveries, especially in rural areas, if changes are not introduced.

The main opposition is from small offices, where a lot of overtime is worked.

Murder among 94 charges against 12 people

From Arthur Osman

Chorley

Reporting restrictions were not lifted at Chorley, Lancashire, yesterday when 12 defendants, including two women, appeared in court for committed proceedings on a total of 94 charges. Five men were accused of murder and conspiracy to murder.

Mr John Coffey, the Manchester stipendiary magistrate, is hearing the committal application which continued today.

The first man arrested was Martin Christopher Johnson in Lancashire, aged 29, and yesterday also and of continuing to murder.

Mr Johnson's accuser, Andrew James Kennington, London, Andrew Samuel Hockley, 21, of Luton, Bedfordshire, James Smith, aged 21, of Luton, Peter Gittins, Luton, aged 20, and Ian Horne, Prince of Wales Road, Kennington, London, and Michael Strachan, 21, of Dulwich Meadow, Dulwich, London.

They appeared with the seven others on a variety of other charges involving drug dealing, possession of weapons, and also of conspiring to murder.

In return for less overtime, the Post Office is offering 70 per cent of the savings to postal workers in the form of higher earnings, possibly upwards of £7 a week each.

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Steel union strike tactics attacked

From Our Labour Reporter

Bournemouth

The wounds of interunion conflict caused by the national steel strike were reopened yesterday with an accusation that "terrible mistakes and errors of judgment" had been made during the dispute.

Mr Frank Cottam, the General and Municipal Workers Union's senior steel industry negotiator, attacked with unexpected savagery mockery, the strategy used by strike leaders.

"There were some characters round the bargaining table who would have had difficulty negotiating Hampton Court maze,"

he said.

The figures will be reported by the Chief Constable, Mr Kenneth Oxford, to the Merseyside police committee in Liverpool on Thursday, when he will submit his annual report for 1979.

During the quarter there were 28,824 offences, compared with 34,447, and all categories showed an increase: robbery 22 per cent, burglary 24.5 per cent and thefts from the person 10 per cent.

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French
Amoco
Cadiz
at inqui-



These days, car salesmen offer you the options list the way waiters offer you the à la Carte.

Leaving you to choose the fixtures and fittings according to your pocket.

A state of affairs which we find lamentable.

Hence, the appointments, generally found on the options lists of other cars, are already present in the Royale. For example, automatic transmission is standard. (You can have manual, if you prefer, at no additional cost.)

Nor is the car required to embrace a variety of humbler engines.

Only one is offered: a 2.8 litre 6-cylinder unit that accelerates the Royale to a top speed of 115 mph*.

Inside, the furnishings are such that even the most critical of travellers will find little to carp at.

The seats are covered in crushed velour with head restraints at the rear as well as the front.

You can even adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake.

Additionally, the steering wheel can be tilted and the steering is powered.

Those interested in the smaller details will find

central locking for the doors, an electronic boot release, a sliding steel sunroof and radio/stereo cassette player.

While outside are double-skinned metallic paint, alloy wheels and a headlamp wash/wipe system.

In fact, the Royale's specification is so complete that the only option offered is air conditioning.

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Is it vulgar to talk about value in a luxury car?

HOME NEWS

Move to end Ulster press dispute fails

From Richard Ford
Belfast

An attempt to end a dispute that has prevented publication of Northern Ireland's main Protestant morning newspaper failed yesterday. Members of the National Graphical Association (NGA) refused to take part in exploratory talks unless they were allowed to resume normal working.

The owners of the *News Letter* and the *Sunday News* last sent all 400 members of staff a warning that they could not continue to pay wages indefinitely to employees who were not working even though they were not directly involved in the dispute.

Both papers stopped publication three weeks ago during the national dispute between the Newspaper Society and the NGA but have not reappeared since that was settled.

Mr Hugh Young, assistant secretary of the Northern Ireland branch of the NGA, said that the management insist on a new local agreement which will mean a change in shift patterns and consent to operate new technology.

Talks were to have taken place yesterday but after less than thirty minutes the union group left without meeting company officials. The management had offered to pay last week's wages to the 75 NGA men in the hope of starting talks.

"The men are prepared to negotiate once they are back at work, but not until then," Mr Young said.

The management of the family firm which owns the papers met yesterday to discuss that matter.

Although this warning letter to all staff was not in the form of a protective notice, many employees fear that may be issued soon.

Hunger strike: A republican prisoner in the Maze high security prison, Mr Martin Meehan, began a hunger strike yesterday to protest his innocence. Mr Meehan, from the Ardoyne area of Belfast, was jailed last March on charges of kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Until yesterday he had been taking part in the H block "dirty protest".

Planned cuts in Civil Service numbers should save £500m

By a Staff Reporter

Cuts in civil service manpower announced by the Prime Minister last week will reduce the cost of central government by £500m if the Cabinet meets its target of reducing the service to 630,000 by April 1984, the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service was told yesterday.

Sir John Herbecc, Second Permanent Secretary at the Civil Service Department, told MPs that 15,000 posts would go by the end of the present financial year to offset part of the cost of the 1980 civil service pay settlement. That means the total number of civil servants, which stood at 705,000 last month, should be down to about 650,000 by next April.

If John Herbecc's figures are correct, the Government's plan to reduce civil service posts by 102,000 from the 732,000 it inherited on taking office last year "will not be easy to achieve".

He also said that increasing unemployment would require the recruitment of an extra 7,000 officials by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment. Whitehall would take account of that increase in ensuring that the target of 638,000 was met.

Replies to criticism from Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, that when cuts were implemented the diminished roles on the service rolls off, Sir John agreed that an elaborate headquarters staff and diminished public services must be guarded against. Health

Remand in bomb case

An Iranian electronics technician who was arrested after a bomb exploded at an hotel in Bayswater, London, on Saturday appeared briefly at Marylebone court yesterday charged with conspiring to cause explosions.

Ebadollah Nooripour, aged 28, who had been staying at the Queen's Gardens Hotel, was remanded in custody to appear at Lambeth magistrates' court on Thursday.

He is accused of conspiring between May 4 and 17 with an Iranian who was killed in the blast.

Moshtaghiyeh Tehrani

Gholam Hosseini, and with others to cause explosions in the London area. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Police believe it will be at least a week before they can question a third Iranian, who was seriously injured in the blast and is under guard in London.

Whitehall brief: Aldermaston snag on staff and safety

Trident deterrent may be toothless

By Peter Hennessy
Only the timing needs of President Carter's re-election campaign are delaying the Prime Minister's announcement of a £4,000m-£5,000m spending programme over the next 12 years to replace the Royal Navy's Polaris Submarine Squadron with a fleet of boats fitted with Trident missiles purchased from the United States.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's top secret nuclear deterrent Cabinet committee, Misc 7, as it is known from its Cabinet Office classification, has finished its work. Technical talks between the Ministry of Defence and the Pentagon are complete.

The Commons Select Committee on Defence will start its investigation into the Polaris replacement in the next few weeks. All that is needed for work to begin is a Commons Statement from the Prime Minister and the inevitable eruption from Labour's back-benches; or is it?

The Royal Navy's Trident missiles will carry British warheads which are to be manufactured at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire. Mrs Thatcher may have President Carter's promise that the missiles will be forthcoming, and she also seems confident of finding the money, but will Aldermaston be able to play its part in providing the "front end", as the men on Whitehall's "holocaust desk" call it?

A confidential report prepared by a Ministry of Defence working party chaired by Mr Charles Renn, under-secretary responsible for civilian specialists, disclosed to the Prime Minister and the inevitable eruption from Labour's back-benches; or is it?

The shortage, it seems, is common to all defence installations needing health physicists — at the end of last year, the ministry was 55 short of the 110 civilians it needs and six short of the 27 servicemen—but the difficulty is more acute at Aldermaston.

Pay is the general cause of the health physicists' gap. Whitehall offers salaries £3,000 to £4,000 less than qualified staff can earn in the private sector or on the nuclear side of the civilian generating industry. But a special Aldermaston factor makes staff in general, and not just health physicists, unwilling to work there.

In 1974 Sir Edward Pochin, a leading radiologist, disclosed in a report prepared for the ministry that some buildings at Aldermaston contained concentrations of plutonium higher than prescribed safety levels. The ministry undertook immediately to put right the deficiency and the recruitment of more health and safety staff was critical to the solution.

Mr Renn's working party suggests, without much hope, a few remedies to make good the continuing shortage. Mr Kenneth Jones, a deputy chief scientific officer, has been appointed to lead a committee to recruit graduates direct from university for two-year health physics training courses. The result of a scheme for cadet health physicists is being discussed, as is the provision of a special course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

One of the first tasks of Mr Douglas Miller, clerk to the Select Committee on Defence, and Dr Lawrence Freedman, its special adviser on the Polaris replacement, should be to secure a copy of the Henn report from the Ministry of Defence for their MPs. Trident missiles will not deter no one.

The report also admits that the prospects of finding health physicists in the near future are dismal and states baldly that, unless they are forthcoming, existing projects and, most

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PARLIAMENT, May 19, 1980

Contracts with Iran after November 4 caught by sanctions

House of Lords

There were some grounds for encouragement, but nothing which constituted decisive progress leading to the hostages' release, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth, said in a statement on the informal meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers in Naples on May 17-18.

Lord Carrington said: "We reviewed the latest developments in Iran. There were some grounds for encouragement, but nothing which constituted decisive progress leading to the hostages' release."

Accordingly, as far as I am concerned, on April 27, we decided to proceed without delay with the economic sanctions set out in the Security Council draft resolution of January 10. The necessary orders will now be drawn up. There is agreement that the conditions and circumstances of application to be followed will be decided in common with our partners.

It is accordingly our intention to act simultaneously with our partners on the basis of legal instruments coordinated to achieve parallel effect.

The House will have the opportunity to debate the orders after they have been laid. As was made clear at the time when the House was considering the Iran (Temporary Powers) Act 1980, no Government intent to follow a variation of the "affirmative resolution" procedure for orders made under this Act.

This means that such orders will lapse unless approved by the House within 28 sitting days. A parallel procedure will be followed for orders made under the Import, Export and Customs (Defence) Act 1939.

On the question of existing contracts, it was agreed that contracts for the export of goods to Iran entered into after November 4, 1979, would be affected by the sanctions. Exports of goods under such contracts would be prohibited under the 1939 Act.

However, service contracts will not be affected, except for new service contracts in support of industrial projects which will be banned, subject to the date of entry into force of the appropriate order-in-council.

We shall be co-ordinating closely with our Community partners to achieve parallel effects on these questions.

Lord Coronyn-Roberts (Lab), Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: "The House will share his deep regret that no decisive progress leading to the release of the hostages was reported. We must therefore note with cautious satisfaction that he says about there being some grounds for encouragement.

The phrase "without delay" still means that there will be adequate time for every possible diplomatic approach to be made available to Tehran to obviate if at all possible the use of sanctions and certainly the possibility of even sterner measures?

I, the Foreign Secretary, in whom we have great confidence in this as in other delicate matters, consider that there will be sufficient time for us and others to make every use of, for instance, the latest initiative in Tehran by Mr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations?

As for coordinating action, it is clear from the statement whether this is coordination among the Nine or like-plus-Japan, Australia, New Zealand or, say, to other countries—or among a wider range of countries. The wider the better, of course.

Will there be proper machinery for central coordination of the application of whatever sanctions are found to be necessary?

On existing contracts, it seems that the fact is going to be rather more retrospective than the intention of the Foreign Secretary who debated the Bill. Whatever is done, account must be taken of the undoubtedly substantial anxieties of employers and trade unions in various industries in various parts of the country.

If there is a constructive delay before the application of sanctions, either by diplomatic and other means, the Foreign Secretary will be assured of the united support of this House and the Commons.

Lord Banks (L)—Is it correct that trade between the Community and Iran has been running at a rate of

House of Commons

There is to be an emergency debate in the Commons tomorrow (Tuesday) about sanctions against Iran. Mr Tom Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) has moved a motion asking for it following questions to Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, who had repeated to MPs a statement on Iran made in the House of Lords by Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Mr Dalyell's motion follows a speech by Lord Carrington.

The good signs are mildly encouraging. I would not put it any higher. We have been so often disappointed in the past about mildly encouraging signs that I would not care to go further. We should be at any rate grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the proposals he has made which means starting again on the plans he had tried before.

The signs were not so encouraging as to give us any real hope that the negotiations and circumstances of application to be followed will be decided in common with our partners.

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I, the Foreign Secretary, in whom we have great confidence in this as in other delicate matters, consider that there will be sufficient time for us and others to make every use of, for instance, the latest initiative in Tehran by Mr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations?

As for coordinating action, it is clear from the statement whether this is coordination among the Nine or like-plus-Japan, Australia, New Zealand or, say, to other countries—or among a wider range of countries. The wider the better, of course.

Will there be proper machinery for central coordination of the application of whatever sanctions are found to be necessary?

On existing contracts, it seems that the fact is going to be rather more retrospective than the intention of the Foreign Secretary who debated the Bill. Whatever is done, account must be taken of the undoubtedly substantial anxieties of employers and trade unions in various industries in various parts of the country.

If there is a constructive delay before the application of sanctions, either by diplomatic and other means, the Foreign Secretary will be assured of the united support of this House and the Commons.

Lord Banks (L)—Is it correct that trade between the Community and Iran has been running at a rate of

about £500m a month? Has the Government any estimate of what proportion of that trade is likely to be affected by these sanctions?

The Government anticipate any difficulty in distinguishing between the continuation of an existing contract and the removal of an existing contract?

Lord Carrington—The good signs are mildly encouraging. I would not put it any higher. We have been so often disappointed in the past about mildly encouraging signs that I would not care to go further. We should be at any rate grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the proposals he has made which means starting again on the plans he had tried before.

The signs were not so encouraging as to give us any real hope that the negotiations and circumstances of application to be followed will be decided in common with our partners.

It is accordingly our intention to act simultaneously with our partners on the basis of legal instruments coordinated to achieve parallel effect.

The House will have the opportunity to debate the orders after they have been laid. As was made clear at the time when the House was considering the Iran (Temporary Powers) Act 1980, no Government intent to follow a variation of the "affirmative resolution" procedure for orders made under this Act.

This means that such orders will lapse unless approved by the House within 28 sitting days. A parallel procedure will be followed for orders made under the Import, Export and Customs (Defence) Act 1939.

On the question of existing contracts, it was agreed that contracts for the export of goods to Iran entered into after November 4, 1979, would be affected by the sanctions. Exports of goods under such contracts would be prohibited under the 1939 Act.

However, service contracts will not be affected, except for new service contracts in support of industrial projects which will be banned, subject to the date of entry into force of the appropriate order-in-council.

We shall be co-ordinating closely with our Community partners to achieve parallel effects on these questions.

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HOME NEWS

Lambeth accused of breaking law by increasing rates while easing rents of council houses

Rances Gibb
Lambeth Borough Council is accused yesterday of increasing unlawfully in making rate increases while easing rents of council houses.

accusations were made

by local people before a

district auditor in

Town Hall, at a special

meeting that could lead to the

councillors being sur-

ed for decisions which

sidents claim "have given

reputation of being the

profligate local authority

residents. Mr Ian Arm-

strong, a public relations executive

Mr Malcolm Beveridge, a

or, and Miss Margaret

a disabled pensioner,

allenging the council over

78-79 accounts.

are asking the district

to apply to the High

for a declaration that an

the accounts is contrary

and to certify sum due

those whose "wilful mis-

ct" has caused losses and

encies.

are also asking that if

ns are more than £2,000,

councillor involved be dis-

abled for a specified period,

that the accounts be

ed.

y maintain that coun-

have not kept a just

between the duty of

council tenants and

groups, such as Greater

Council tenants, private

owners and commercial

st.

y say that the council is

the policy of increasing rates

in the report alleged

in Clegg's

second error in the Clegg

report on teachers'

salary scales, our the

the full 18 per cent

as originally recom-

med by the commission, an

udent research organiza-

id yesterday was de-

denied, however, by

son Hugh Clegg, chair-

the standing commission

comparability.

Friday, the commission

to the Prime Minister

ing that in comparing the

levels of a graduate in

and a graduate teacher

ailed to credit graduate

rs with salary increments

ch they were entitled.

had led to the com-

e's overestimating the

differentiated between a

ified graduate teacher

young graduate in

, and therefore its

ended - award for

rs and lecturers was four

age points too high. The

increase should have

4.5 per cent, it said.

ever, Income Data Ser-

said yesterday that the

ssion had also failed to

proper account of the fact

graduates entering teach-

ttish teachers' strike will

t 230 schools

Our Correspondent

at 200,000 Scottish pupils

re their schooling, dis-

for three days from to

8,000 members of the

ional Institute of Scot-

ish education, strike over pay.

least 230 schools will

more than 140 in the

de region, 30 in the

region, 13 in Tay-

land Fife, 13 in the Central

and seven each in the

and Galloway and the

region.

Ken Bloomer, a leading

ctor for the teachers,

warned that if the man-

did not make a reason-

for a large area of Scot-

high have no organiz-

ion next session.

Soviet paper warning sent to schools

Miss Davies be reengaged as

deputy head.

However, Lancashire's educa-

committee has decided to

offer Miss Davies monetary

compensation instead of a job.

Its recommendation to that

effect will be considered by the

full county council on Thurs-

day.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general sec-

retary of the NUT, has written to

county councillors calling on

them to reject that recom-

mendation.

Lancashire issued a statement

yesterday explaining that the

county council had no power to

compel the governing body of

a maintained school in Lan-

shire to accept a particular

erson to the post.

The education committee had

decided that it was imprac-

ticable for the county council

to comply with the order of

reengagement.

Il to help child workers

Our Correspondent

ll for a better deal for

children in part-time jobs

te at the annual con-

of the National

of Chief Education

Workers at Llandudno

By presidential address

Rowlands said he

not see any hope at

of a national legal

for child employment.

forcing Lambeth domestic rate-payers to bear too great a part of the borough's running costs, and is making no effort to redress the balance.

Lambeth council house rents pay an average of 57 a week, including rates, for their homes, Mr Armstrong said.

"Since February Lambeth has voted a domestic rate for 1980-81 of 125.4p, an increase of 4.9 per cent over last year. It has agreed a rent increase for its tenants of £1.50 a week."

That came after a freezing of council rents for two successive years, he said. In the meantime the retail price index had risen by 39 per cent and rates by 36 per cent (47 per cent for domestic rates).

Mr Julian Hooper, counsel

for two of the objectors, said

that the trend was for the

contribution made by the rates

to the council's housing revenue

fund to increase, and that from

tenants' rents to decrease.

The contribution from rents was 25 per cent in 1976-77, 25

per cent the next year and 21

per cent in 1978-79, he said.

That made by the general rates fund had increased from 18

per cent in 1976-77 to 19 per

cent the next year and to 24

per cent in 1978-79. In 1979-80 it

was expected to be 28 per cent.

It was no argument, he said,

to say that council tenants also

paid rates, and that therefore

the increase was reasonable.

The contribution made by council tenants to the total rates fund was only 13 per cent of the whole.

The council's persistence in

the policy of increasing rates

in the report alleged

in Clegg's

second error in the Clegg

report on teachers'

salary scales and cancelled each

other out exactly.

Professor Clegg said yester-

day that the commission had

taken the four years' training

into account.

The National Union of

Teachers, which on Saturday

ratified the 18 per cent Clegg

award already agreed by the

employers, "noted with in-

terest" that an independent

research organization had come

up with questions and answers

similar to the union's own.

The commission's alleged

"double error" was discussed

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard's prestige hangs on results of Warsaw 'escapade'From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 19

President Giscard d'Estaing needs to return today from what most French commentators regard as his solitary—and dangerous—escapade to Warsaw, with something more concrete than the platonic desire of delving into Soviet intentions and firmly stating the French view on conditions for the restoration of détente.

Otherwise he may suffer a serious loss of prestige, nationally and internationally; and to face accusations of having dealt a blow to Western solidarity through the ambition of playing the role of an honest broker between East and West. The risk it is widely felt in France, is that he will have given President Brezhnev a surety and endorsed his latest diplomatic offensive, without obtaining anything in return.

Disparaging allusions to Munich and appeasement and unflattering comparisons with Deladier and Chamberlain are being bandied about in political lobbies and in the press today.

But a few voices in both quarters point out that it is inconceivable that there is a strategic world affair as the French President could have embarked on so perilous an undertaking without some prior assurance that it would produce a small but substantial step towards a solution of the Afghan crisis.

The pains taken by the Elysee Palace spokesman, however, to emphasize that nothing spectacular was expected from the Warsaw meeting suggest that no exaggerated hopes are entertained and that French opinion is being prepared for very limited results.

Hurried from his tête-à-tête with Mr Brezhnev, M Giscard d'Estaing goes tonight to Saxon-Sion. A small Lorraine village of 96 inhabitants at the foot of the Colline Inspiree hill, a symbol of French resistance to successive waves of invaders from the East.

Herr Schmidt accused of devaluing US linkFrom Patricia Clough
Berlin, May 19

Goaded into belligerence by recent election disasters Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Party chairman, plunged into the Bundestag election campaign with a strong attack on the Government's attitude to the Atlantic alliance.

He accused Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and his Social Democratic Party of "devaluing our solidarity with the United States by petty ifs and buts."

"Our country must once again walk determinedly side by side with the United States," he told the annual party congress here.

There was no third way, no card which a German chancellor could play without damaging the country's vital interests, he said.

Herr Kohl accused the chancellor of "casting doubt on Germany's central position in the alliance" by his proposals that both sides, meaning primarily the Soviet Union, should refrain from stationing further medium range nuclear missiles in Europe pending negotiations on reducing their numbers.

The chancellor was pandering to a "Moscow faction" of left-wingers among the Social Democrats who, he said, had greater sympathy for the Soviet Union than the United States and were seeking a "third

way" between East and West. "A quiet anti-Americanism is spreading in the ranks of the SPD," he said.

Herr Kohl seized with relish on the recent anti-militarist riots in the Social Democratic stronghold of Bremen. "See how the dignity of our country is rotting away in the hands of the Socialists."

Herr Kohl was attempting to play his displaced party after a series of land election defeats which had deepened their fears that, with Herr Franz Josef Strauss as their chancellor candidate, they were sure to lose the October elections.

Since the latest and worst setback, in North Rhine-Westphalia last week, the Christian Democratic leaders have been calling for a tougher fight against the SPD which they accuse of demagogery and scheming, and of being.

Herr Kohl reiterated party support for Herr Strauss and said that with him at its head and a good supporting team, the election could be won. But as yet the congress did not appear convinced. The mention of Herr Strauss brought at the most polite applause, sometimes none at all.

Herr Strauss, who is the leader of the Christian Democrat Bavarian sister party, the Christian-Social Union, will address the congress tomorrow.

Catholic protest fails to stop opera premiereFrom Sue Masterman
Vienna, May 19

Police were called in to clear out demonstrators who tried to disrupt the premiere last night of Jesus Hochzeit (Jesus Wedding) the opera by the contemporary composer Gottfried von Einem, to a libretto by his wife Lotte Ingelsch.

Three Roman Catholic bishops and several thousand Catholics had protested before the performance that the opera was both offensive and blasphemous. But legal action failed to stop the performance.

The opera, which was televised in Austria and Germany, depicts Joseph and Mary as simple people with no understanding for the son's mission or his celibacy. It also portrays Jesus's relationship to Mary Magdalene as one of unconsummated temptation.

During the opera, demonstrators shouted expletives from the balcony during crucial arias and in the intervals. The rest of the audience retaliated with tumultuous applause.

It is expected that the Dutch Olympics committee would defy its government's call for a boycott and vote tonight to send a team. The Belgian committee is almost certain to decide to also take part.

Britain backs Lisbon's EEC entry planBy David Spanier
BBC Political Correspondent

Britain expressed full support yesterday for the Portuguese Government's programme to proceed "as fast as possible" with negotiations for entry into the EEC. The Portuguese aim to complete the main negotiations this year and join the Community by January 1, 1983.

Dr Francisco Soá Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, had to cancel his talks in London yesterday after being injured in a road accident on the way from the airport on Sunday. He was visited by Mrs Margaret Thatcher before flying home to Lisbon. The British Ambassador, Lord Moran, was treated in hospital.

Despite this unfortunate start to the visit, yesterday's talks went ahead, led by Senator Diogo Freitas Do Amaral, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Describing his discussions as "very positive and very encouraging", Senator Do Amaral said Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had expressed the hope that the Portuguese accession treaty could be signed by July 1, 1981, during the British presidency of the Community.

Problems of Portuguese entry were reviewed in yesterday's talks, notably agriculture and financial arrangements, as well as the proposal, now being studied in Brussels, of pre-accession aid from the Community, worth about £200m, to help prepare the country for membership.

Senator Do Amaral made the point yesterday that Portugal had a vital interest in textile exports to the Community countries, and was not prepared to accept any quotas on its trade. A solution could be worked out, he said, within the rules of the Rome Treaty, to satisfy all parties concerned.

The timing of official visits to other EEC capitals will now depend on Dr Soá Carneiro's recovery.

Terrorists murder politician in NaplesFrom Peter Nichols
Rome, May 19

It is topped by a shrine consecrated to the Virgin since the fourth century, and one of those predestined places where the spirits hold sway. Here, where he obtained 82 per cent of the popular vote, he will celebrate the sixth anniversary of his election. Every year some 300,000 people go there in pilgrimage.

The occasion hardly lends itself to diplomatic stocktaking, but the press will lie in wait for the President and he may venture a few *ad lib* remarks on what went on in Warsaw.

Whatever the President's

in going to Warsaw—the question most frequently asked is what he could possibly expect to obtain from a meeting with Mr Brezhnev after the purely negative contacts with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Paris last month—there was a lack of the necessary psychological preparation and explanation which is sharply criticized by the French press.

"It would be good to inform us of the results," Le Figaro remarks today. "It is perhaps useful to speak to Mr Brezhnev. It would be very necessary to explain to Frenchmen why this was so, and especially of what use it was."

While noting that there was perhaps a superficial similarity between Warsaw and Munich, Le Monde records this important difference, insisted upon by official French sources, that M Giscard d'Estaing had no intention of "negotiating" with Mr Brezhnev, or of acquiring in any Afghan *faid accoupli*—or for that matter, of claiming to act as a spokesman for the European Community.

The gamble he has taken is probably the biggest in his six years of office. "It required some courage," Le Quotidien writes. "Not only France but the whole world will judge the results of this ambitious journey."

It is the second murder of a leading Christian Democrat this year. In January Signor Piero Mattarella, who was said to be prepared to bring the Communists into the Sicilian administration, was killed.

Signor Mattarella, too, belonged to Signor Andreotti's group. On the telephone today, Signor Andreotti said he believed Signor Amato was killed because of his flexible approach towards the Communists. "He was," Signor Andreotti said, "one of the 20 persons on the party's national council drawn from my list. He lived an uncomplicated life and the killing would most likely have been for political rather than personal motives. This can, however, only remain a suspicion until there is proper judicial proof about the motive."

He recalled that the chain of political murders began a little more than two years ago with the kidnapping by the Red Brigades of Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, who was in favour of an accommodation with the Communists and was seized by the terrorists on the day of the vote of confidence in Signor Andreotti's Government which for the first time had the official parliamentary backing of the Communists.

The murder of Signor Amato comes less than three weeks before important regional and local government elections which include Naples. Signor Amato was also known to be against allowing persons suspected of connexions with the Mafia from taking part in Christian Democratic affairs.

Herr Kohl reiterated party support for Herr Strauss and said that with him at its head and a good supporting team, the election could be won. But as yet the congress did not appear convinced. The mention of Herr Strauss brought at the most polite applause, sometimes none at all.

Herr Strauss, who is the leader of the Christian Democrat Bavarian sister party, the Christian-Social Union, will address the congress tomorrow.

Continued from page 1

Italy decides to boycott the Olympic Games

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, May 19

The Government decided today that there could be no official Italian participation at the Olympic Games in Moscow. The final decision concerning individual athletes rests with the national Olympic committee which meets tomorrow.

It is understood that the Government's decision was taken in a spirit of solidarity with the United States rather than with any hope of influencing Soviet public opinion regarding the occupation of Afghanistan.

Votes to go: The Olympic committees of Austria and Germany, despite Joseph and Mary as simple people with no understanding for the son's mission or his celibacy. It also portrays Jesus's relationship to Mary Magdalene as one of unconsummated temptation.

During the opera, demonstrators shouted expletives from the balcony during crucial arias and in the intervals. The rest of the audience retaliated with tumultuous applause.

It is expected that the Dutch Olympics committee would defy its government's call for a boycott and vote tonight to send a team. The Belgian committee is almost certain to decide to also take part.

Continued from page 1

Controversy over measures against Arabs

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start to the visit, yesterday's talks went ahead, led by Senator Diogo Freitas Do Amaral, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

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OVERSEAS

Moscow feared to have its eyes on Saudis' 9,500,000 barrels of oil a day

Saudi Arabia convinced Soviet strategy is to seize Gulf

In the second of a five-part series on Saudi Arabia, Timothy Sisley examines foreign relations.

Saudi Arabia feels itself acutely under pressure from abroad. The Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, in Saudi eyes, was directly aimed at the Gulf; Iran, regional power and a source of instability, the Palestine question is still unresolved; and the United States is not, despite the promise of a more stern attitude towards the Soviet Union, utterly reliable as a friend.

Their view is more subtle, though. There is no doubt in the Kingdom that communism is essentially imperialistic, and the covetous Russian eyes on the Gulf are less a result of domestic needs than of the use Saudi Arabia's 9.5 million barrels of crude a day could be put to in advancing Soviet power.

Gulf oil, they reason, costs almost nothing to produce, but it sells for a lot. The price of oil—and Saudis betray no embarrassment in their own role in the situation—has ruined many Third World development plans and depressed living standards. The Saudis are not the only ones to feel the pinch.

They made off in a white car said to belong to the public prosecutor of Potenza, who happened to be in Naples and who had abandoned his car with the ignition keys in place as soon as he heard shooting.

Police stopped the car in the Santa Lucia area. The three hand grenades they threw at the police failed to explode and they then opened fire with pistols and automatic weapons.

The Communist Mayor of Naples, Signor Maurizio Valenzi, said after the shooting that he had known Signor Amato for many years and recognised his correct behaviour and his "political openness".

The mayor saw the chase as he drove to his office. It is the second murder of a leading Christian Democrat this year. In January Signor Piero Mattarella, who was said to be prepared to bring the Communists into the Sicilian administration, was killed.

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Continued from page 1

and Turkey, can see no strategic or economic justification for the invasion.

If it had been we could have understood it—they would have been a neconomic motive, the securing of oil and gas supplies, as well as the political advantage of controlling Tehran. But why Afghanistan? We have enough mountains in the Soviet Union already.

The Islamic foreign ministers are likely to end their conference on Wednesday with a demand that the United Nations Security Council should meet immediately to agree to impose sanctions on Israel over the decision by the Knesset formally to make Jerusalem, including the Old City, the country's permanent capital.

All the Islamic nations would also sever "all kind of relations" with any country supporting or recognizing the Israeli decision.

This scheme for a "boycott of the friends of Israel", as Mr Qutbzahe described it, emerged from today's meeting of the political committee of the conference, which opened on Saturday.

It is being increasingly argued at the conference that the problems of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the United States-Iranian confrontation must be linked with the Palestinian problem and the Middle East.

The political committee, drawn from the 40 Muslim nations members of the conference, recommended a resolution which declared the Israeli Parliament's decision null and void. It foresees sanctions against Israel being invoked under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

Although 83 per cent of those present thought that the French Army had fought courageously during the battle, the defeat was blamed on the bad tactics of the generals (31 per cent) and the lack of preparation by the Government (56 per cent). Signing the armistice was approved by 53 per cent compared with only 26 per cent who thought the Government ought to have gone into exile.

The overall memory of Marshall Pétain seems to be a good one. Only 8 per cent considered him a traitor and a further 7 per cent thought he was an ambitious power-seeker. Most (59 per cent) believed him a simple man who had been overruled by events while a hero who sacrificed all for France and who was unjustly condemned.

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Continued from page 1

Outcry expected over measures against Arabs

The ordeal of the Shumalis, a Roman Catholic Arab family from the outskirts of Bechtel, began last Thursday night, two days after the only son, Tadik, aged 17, had been accused of throwing a stone at an Israeli vehicle. He is now in hospital after being operated on for serious internal injuries which his family claims were caused during interrogation.

After imposing a local curfew, Israeli officials removed all the family's belongings to a nearby camp and sealed the metal door of the garage containing the damaged vehicle. Before removing Mrs Georgette Shumali, aged 24, who had never returned and informed neighbours the family was being taken away for good.

Today the belongings are still

heaped in the dust outside a row of broken down huts without windows and some open roofs in a remote corner of the deserted Ein Sultan camp. The family has started a hunger strike and appealed through intermediaries to the Pope and the Red Cross for assistance.

The main road is about 25 minutes' walk from the Shumalis' hut and at night the camp is dark and completely silent apart from the howling of the scavenging dogs.

Yacoub Shumali, aged 20, his wife, and daughters aged 20 and 24, have put their beds in the open: at night, they try to sleep, each armed with rocks and stakes to fend off the wild animals.

"This is a barbaric punishment which no one could imagine," says the 17-year-old Tadik. "Mr Shumali told me,

"What if my son did throw the stone—which has not been proved—why should the penalty be imposed on his sisters, and the rest of the family?" They have left us in this forsaken place in the hope it will deter others, but I am afraid that if nothing is done soon, we will die here."

Youth African students may resume boycott demands are not met

NOur Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, May 19
ost Coloured and Indian
age and high school students
ned to their studies today
a four-week boycott of
es in protest against
ed inferior education
ards.

However, three black schools in
ape Town continued to be
ived in the protest, while
iting black students in
ashu township near
reflected a demand by
Garda Buthelezi, the
leader, to call off their
out.

The Eastern Cape, South
ca's best-known black
erity, Fort Hare, was
ed because students
ed to boycott lectures.
e decision by Coloured and
an students to return to
lasses was decided more
a week ago, but was
ed until today because of
long Ascension Day public
ay. The students have
a warning that they will
me their protest if certain
ands are not met within
weeks.

These demands include the
ovement of school facil-
more text books, the
se of students and teachers
ned during the boycott.

In addition of the need
ministerial consent before
white students can attend
e universities.

Kwa Mashu, a black
township near
Johannesburg, has been
closed since May 12.

Miami toll of race
retoria abandons disputed cause in new press Bill

Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, May 19
a remarkable about-face,
South African Government
decided to drop the con-
sensual clause of the
id Police Amendment Bill
would have prevented the
use of information about
held under the country's
ity laws.

Louis Le Grange, the
ster of Police, announced
talks with senior police
ers that the clause would
be abandoned and the matter
red to the Robie Commis-
which is investigating the
cy of the security laws.

This announcement followed a
of criticism both in the
and from opposition
rs who regarded the
use as a further attempt to
the press.

A abandoned sub-clause

close the fact that any
erson had been arrested or
detained under the General Law
Amendment Act or the Ter-
rorism Act. The penalty for dis-
closure would have been eight
years imprisonment or a £9,000
fine.

Mr Ray Swart, the opposition
spokesman on police matters,
said the dropping of the clause
was "wise and sensible" but it
was incredible that it had been
inserted in the first place.

Despite the widespread satis-
faction over removal of the
clause it was nevertheless noted
that all other aspects of the Bill
remain intact. These include a
ban on publishing any informa-
tion about the movement, de-
ployment or methods of police
engaged in combating terrorist
activities. The penalty for in-
fringing this aspect of the bill
would be the same.

The nuclear technologies of
Israel and Pakistan, similarly
have been built on research
reactors that are tiny in com-
parison with the type used for
electricity generation, and use
only a few kilograms of fuel
compared with the 40 or 50
tonnes of the industrial designs.

Yet only a few pounds of
plutonium, sufficient for a
supercritical mass the size of a
grapefruit and the power of a
10 kiloton bomb, are needed
for a weapon.

The process of extracting the
material from irradiated fuel is
not easy; neither is the
fabrication of an explosive. But
the myth that only the super-
powers had the resources to
complete such a project was
exploded when India detonated
its first device six years
ago.

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OVERSEAS

Confusion abounds over real aims as Quebec votes today to determine relations with Ottawa

From Patrick Brogan

Montreal, May 19

Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, and Mr Claude Ryan, the leader of the Opposition, made their last appeals to the electorate today. Quebec votes tomorrow in a referendum on its future relationship with Canada.

Mr Lévesque called for a "Yes" vote to proclaim that Canada consists of two equal nations, and Mr Ryan, called for a "No" vote to reaffirm the notion of Canadian federalism.

Mr Lévesque is not advocating separation, for the moment, and Mr Ryan is not predicting a perpetuation of the status quo.

The basic issue is negotiations with Ottawa and the other provinces for a new constitution.

The confusion over what Mr Lévesque wants to obtain from the negotiations, and over the promise of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, of a new constitution if Quebec votes "No" tomorrow, is as great as ever. The opinion polls suggest that the vote will be very close.

Last week's opinion poll, taken 11 days ago, showed the proposal being rejected in a clear victory for the federalists. One published yesterday, taken early last week, shows the proposal being accepted with victory for the Parti Québécois.

About a third of the popula-

tion know what they want: independence for a Quebec republic and the break-up of Canada. That makes about 40 per cent of the French-speaking population. Eighteen per cent of Québécois who speak English or some other language, want to preserve the status quo.

The referendum, however, is not about independence, even though those who campaign for the "No" exert every effort to persuade the electorate that behind Mr Lévesque's bland question on "sovereignty association" lurks the threat of separation.

The question is this: "The Government of Quebec has made public its proposal to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of nations."

This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its laws, levy its taxes and establish relations abroad—in other words, sovereignty—and at the same time to maintain with Canada an economic association including common currency.

"No" change in political status resulting from these negotiations will be effected without approval of the people through another referendum: on these terms, do you give the Government of Quebec the mandate to negotiate the pro-

posed agreement between Quebec and Canada? Yes. No."

It looks perfectly straightforward. Québec wants what it sees to be the "de facto" dominion status, or the status won by Ireland in 1922, quasi-independence that can develop into full independence later. But what sort of economic association does Mr Lévesque mean? And what does the rest of Canada require to concede to Quebec the rights to make its laws, levy its taxes and establish its relations abroad?

Mr Trudeau says that his Government and the other provinces would not negotiate on the terms proposed by Quebec.

It is, however, difficult to imagine them refusing to hold talks with a victorious Mr Lévesque.

If the "Noes" win, Mr Trudeau has said that negotiations for a new federal constitution should begin immediately. Since Mr Lévesque will be the principal negotiator for Quebec either way, and is not going to propose anything less than sovereignty association when the "nails begin to lose on Tuesday, negotiations are going to be difficult and perhaps the whole referendum exercise is a waste of time. The real crisis will come when Mr Lévesque and Mr Trudeau fail to agree on a new constitution.

Traditional cry, page 18

Gandhi MP quits for second time

From Kuldip Nayar

Delhi, May 19

Mr H. N. Bahuguna, until recently secretary-general of Mrs Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party, resigned today from the party and from Parliament to protest against the "expansion of the democratic norms" in the party.

In an open letter to members of the Party, he said his "shattering experience" as secretary-general was that "what bound human beings in our party was not any sense of comradeship, trust, confidence and a sense of working together for some common cause, but a highly subjective and indefinable test of personal loyalty."

"In such a stifling atmosphere, there was no room for discussion; for a calm exchange of views, for camaraderie and a sense of participation."

He also complained about the total absence of discussion and debate in the party on social, political and economic national issues which, he said, had resulted in a systematic demoralization and destruction of party democracy and other values.

Mr Bahuguna left Mrs Gandhi before the 1977 election because of her "authoritarian rule" during the emergency. He was Minister for Petroleum in the Janata Government. He rejoined Mrs Gandhi before the 1980 elections, saying that the country needed a stable government under her leadership.

Paratroops quell riot in S Korean town

From Jacqueline Reddick

Seoul, May 19

Paratroops were dropped by helicopter in Kwangju, southwest Korea, as residents joined forces with demonstrating students and fought pitched battles with riot police and soldiers, reports said here today.

Eyewitnesses said that the town looked like a battlefield and a dense pall of smoke hung over it. Several thousand demonstrators, some of them armed with sharpened bamboo sticks, were protesting against the imposition of total martial law throughout the country from midnight on Saturday.

The demonstrators clashed with troops who were conducting house-to-house searches for students. One eyewitness said he saw students, including women, dragged from a library, stripped to their underclothes in the street, and kicked and hit by soldiers.

Students took over a local radio station and set fire to petrol spilled around it to ward off police and troops. About 100 demonstrators stormed a building when they saw soldiers inside. They broke windows and tried to set fire to it but apparently withdrew when they realized that it was the Christian Broadcasting Station, according to sources in Seoul.

One child was run over and killed by an armed troop car-

rier and hospital sources said there were at least 40 injured. Unconfirmed reports said that more than 500 demonstrators had been detained.

Kwangju was sealed off yesterday by troops and the curfew brought forward to 9 pm from midnight after students marched through the streets and destroyed two police posts and a police vehicle.

No official reports have yet come out of Kwangju, which is in the home province of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident who was one of the first to be arrested in Seoul on Saturday.

A small demonstration involving about 200 students in Seoul was broken up tonight and 20,000 extra troops have been brought in and positioned discreetly in side streets bringing the total to about 40,000, supported by tanks and armoured troop carriers.

Parliament closed: The martial law authorities today ordered the closing of the National Assembly and the headquarters of both the pro-government Democratic Republican Party and the opposition New Democratic Party.

Mr Min Kwan Sik, acting speaker of the National Assembly, sent a letter to all Assembly members, today saying that the military had informed him that they would not allow the opening of the Assembly session due to tomorrow.

Hundreds feared dead in Zaire detention camps

Mr Ohira lashes out at his party rivals

From Our Own Correspondent

Tokyo, May 19

The political crisis in Japan would not deter the Government from imposing sanctions against Iran, Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the caretaker Prime Minister hinted today.

Attempting to assuage the fears of his American and European allies as the Japanese Parliament was dissolved, Mr Ohira indicated that Japan, Iran's largest trading partner, will join the EEC and impose sanctions against Tehran.

"Japan's fundamental policy is to cooperate with the United States and Europe and settle the issue in Iran by peaceful means. We have ordered concrete measures to implement our fundamental policy," he told journalists today.

Mr Ohira went on to attack his rivals within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Mr Takeo Fukuda and Mr Takeo Miki, two former Prime Ministers who toppled the Government on Friday when they and 69 conservatives abstained from voting on a motion of no confidence in the Diet.

The Prime Minister threatened to take disciplinary action against the rebels within the party and went on to suggest that dissidents should not be given a party ticket for the election.

"The party consists of many men with different opinions and naturally conflict must arise. But their decision to abstain from voting cannot be ignored. It has struck at the party's very existence. They should be disciplined according to party rules," Mr Ohira said.

Lashing out at Mr Fukuda and Mr Miki in angry tones, Mr Ohira said he had no inkling that his party colleagues would sabotage his Government until a motion of no confidence was put to the vote last Friday.

"I never expected it. I never expected that it would happen until the very end, when the debate had ended. It was then that I noticed that many of our party members were not in their seats."

The Japanese leader claimed that he had decided to call an election rather than tender his resignation after the ruling party was defeated in Paclawment "to clear up a confusing political situation."

Japan will go to the polls on June 22 to elect new Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament, the first time that both houses will be elected on the same day.

The sudden political upheaval has disrupted the plans of three opposition parties to form an alliance during the next election. The Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Komitei (Clean Government Party) had decided to put up joint candidates in many constituencies. But officials said today the early election meant there was not enough time to organize a pact.

Fashion

by

Prudence Glynn



Miss Jean Muir, RDI/FRSA. A drawing especially commissioned by The Times to celebrate an

exhibition of her work at Lotherton Hall, Leeds. The artist is David Remfry,

who will have three pictures in the coming Royal Academy Summer Exhibition.

Disconcertingly the world's greatest dressmaker

Jean Muir always makes me nervous.

As the gentle applause fades after the presentation of her latest collection to an edified audience in her own Berkeley Square salon the 10 foot high, moulded doors to the workroom open a crack. Out pops a face. It is painted dead white and seems to consist only of eyes and mouth, the latter liberally and somewhat erratic-ally lipsticked in crimson.

Both features suggest a high nervous

anxiety and the fact that they manifest themselves approximately 12 inches lower than the last of the model girls who have been proceeding in and out as smoothly and silently as though oiled by Duckham's adds a dimension of chivalry to the waves of admiration. So pale. Is she alright?

If the coast seems clear, the face is succeeded by the indeed birdlike form of Miss Muir, and this makes me nervous too. A nightingale among kites, she is mobbed by people wanting to know her news, views, for all I know what she had for breakfast. If somebody slams a door or opens a window suddenly, you fear that she will be blown out, black stockings and grammy shoes and all. She tends to say "You know?" a lot, which makes you feel that you probably do not know, and "Um?" which seems to call for some opined response.

Nor is she keen on the word designer, now so inextricably linked to clothes.

"I never wanted specifically to design dresses. I just wanted to do whatever I did as best as I could possibly do. When I worked at Liberty I found that I could draw, so I began to draw." With none of the formal training now so accepted (John Bates was not trained either) Miss Muir moved on to Jaeger and the patronage of Anne Terrill. In this way she matches Courreges, who studied art and law, or Dior, Morton, founder designer of Lachasse, who wanted to be an architect, to name but a few who have come to dress on their own.

"As a matter of fact, I'm not very interested in fashion just in terms of clothes. I'm interested in everything that surrounds one, everything which is about people. I mean, look at the architects... what on earth were they thinking about all those dreadful buildings? Not

about people."

But most of all she makes me nervous because I greatly doubt that many in this country recognize Jean Muir as the greatest dressmaker in the world: and I greatly doubt my ability to write down

large numbers of detainees are arrested and held indefinitely without trial — among them former rebels or opponents of the Government who have been tortured or beaten. The highest number of deaths occurred in isolated detention camps, such as Eksteria and Iribu in the region of Equateur.

These deaths, according to the report, are simply one aspect of an overall picture of flagrant and continuing violation of human rights in Zaire.

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as the "shambles" of
ly's 4-1 defeat by Wales
the England manager
Greenwood, yesterday,
ed the continuation of his
of testing reserve strength.

Next month's European
ampionship in Italy. The team
counsel for the next British
Championship match
Northern Ireland at Wemb-
lsey (A45) showed 10
s from the side who began
the previous record for
ons were nine.

is one new cap, the West
United attacking midfield
Alan Devonshire, whose

follows the theme of a
adventure story. But given
Greenwood was unswerv-
ing determination to give
a chance before deciding
reduced to 10. The leader
of the team follows an
able pattern of elimination.

ian is rewarded for loyalty
placed Clemente in goal,

the right-back, is the only

from Saturday's start,

overs across from the left-

side, defence, and captain

John Ward. In the

of defence and is captain

, who replaced Neal after

utes in Wrexham, is now

choice at left-back. In mid-

McDermott and Wilks will

perch on the bench. Robert

on his first call against

the of Ireland in February

shire, who is just 24, has

promised to play the thrust

is that he enjoys it at West

while Johnson is the centur

d with Reeves, Keegan's

ment against Bulgaria last

in total, the team had a

balance that the need, site

group of four drawn to the

six sites, the Home Intern

competition will not

the proper preparation for

challenge ahead.

Greenwood attempted no

for Saturday's result, but

to see better application

attitude tonight, England's

had always been a

collective effort in mid-

Against Spain and Argent

midfield players had

forward and back as a

Wales had fallen he

two stools.

"We got

all over the place,"

mirred. "We like to have

commitment from the ten

players, filling every bit

ice, but on Saturday we

get together at all. It was

ables. We let ourselves

but you're always likely to

game like that. It helps to

up."

said that even if England

on April 10, the

would have been changed

"It could have had a

side all the way through

ome internationals, but we

not complained about club

and Madrid and Nantes

ake sure of titles

more football league titles

achieved Europe at the

Real Madrid and their

ampionship in Spain in their

consecutive years, before

giving dancing crowd of 120,000

Santiago Bernabeu

while Nantes took their

French title in four years

an open competition, the

French League, however,

the West German and

ues leagues are no nearer

settled. SV Hamburg and

Munich were level on

and goal difference in West

Sporting Lisbon, 2nd

SV Berlin, 3rd, while

last side they had a good

match last week, when Real

who had made all the

lost their only league

this year. Sociedad won

last match, 2-2, but

Real Madrid, but last week

to win. Sevilla, Sociedad

won three points out

against Madrid but Real

on 53 points to Sociedad's

nia, who beat Arsenal on

ies in the European Cup

Cup Final last week, lost

to Betis in Sevilla, Moran,

two, and Gordillo scoring

Gijon, whose striker

ended the season in Spain's

scorer with 24 goals, lost

at home to bottom-of-the-

Malaga.

one French league match

Nantes assumed themselves

triumpf by beating Mar-

real Madrid, St. Jean's

closest challengers, crashed

1-1 defeat at Bordeaux. The

goalkeeper, Migeon

Nantes the title when, hav-

ing a cross from the left

Amitié, he dropped the

crossbar.

Meanwhile, Iceland have

to compete in the Moscow

ics, the country's Olympic

vice president, Gisli Hall-

son, said in a radio interview

Iceland had the United

embassy in Reykjavik had

to persuade the Icelanders

to the Games. As the local

Cola company have with-

upped at previous Games,

will send a team of 10

of 12 to compete at judo,

taekwondo and athletics in

—AP.



The reward for determination: Devonshire is told he's in the England-side by their manager Ron Greenwood.

commitments. We just got on our feet and we let ourselves down," he said.

Devonshire's selection may have been expected but is nonetheless a delightful reward for determination. As Mr Greenwood said, a young man who has come along since last Friday, he is the one who has become a player of exceptional quality.

He is delicate, perhaps, but certainly not fragile, and capable of running through wickets in style reminiscent of Sir Vivian Richards at his flowing best.

Young Lamb, who has been playing for the Lancashire youth team, has been offered a trial with the England team.

After a month's trial, he will be offered a place in the England team.

Mr Greenwood, who has played with Devonshire's father as manager, was particularly responsible for persuading Southall to accept £5,000 rather than the £2,000 Reading had offered. Devonshire recalled yesterday, "after Crystal Palace drew 0-0 with us, I started working on him again, and he agreed to come with me. I didn't say for three months but my Dad was always going on at me to keep playing. I went to West Ham, but I collapsed the first day. I trained with the reserves. The first time I saw the first team they were hurling over the head. I was tying on the track."

Mr Greenwood said he recalled that nerves confined to him a problem for Devonshire, who had to be sent home after being ill on Saturday. "I think he had a bad cold, but he had a cold all over the place," he said.

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THEATRES

ART GALLERIES

THE ARTS

Mondrian seen in a Dutch perspective

Mondriaan and the
Hague School

Whitworth Gallery,
Manchester

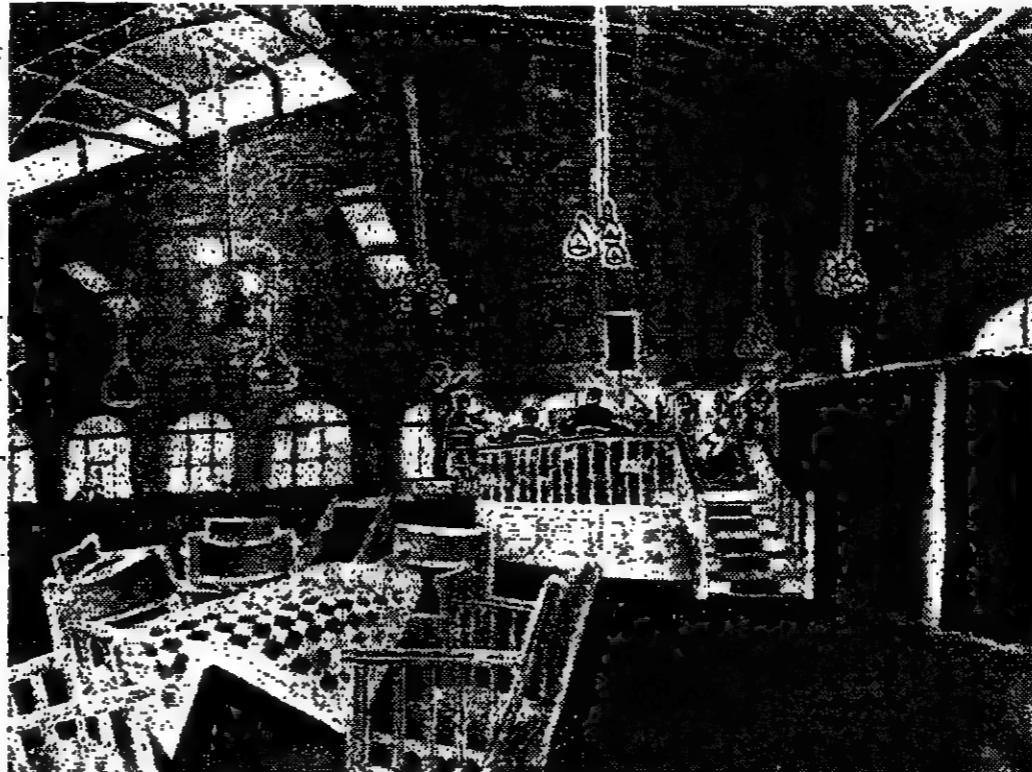
Salvador Dali
Tate Gallery

Walter Greaves
Michael Parkin

James Wood
Blond Fine Art

Theodore Roussel
Belgrave Gallery

Mary Potter
New Art Centre



James Wood : Brighton Pier, c.1930.

Mondrian seems to be in the air at the moment. He was, naturally, one of the star attractions in the recent *Abstraction* show at the Tate; he is the tutelary deity of the new *Pier* show at the Hayward; and now he and his family are the central concern of a fascinating show organized by the Whirworth Gallery, Manchester, in collaboration with the Gemeentemuseum in The Hague and due to be seen in the next five months in Southampton, Birmingham and Norwich, but not, unfortunately, in London.

It is, first and foremost, an essay in changing perspective. *Abstraction* showed Mondrian as it were, from the end back. The room of Mondrians included a number of his last representational paintings and drawings, but primarily in order to demonstrate his inexorable progress towards abstraction. If there we saw what he came to in Manchester we get a clearer idea than ever before is this country of what he came from. Hence the unfamiliar spelling of the name. His artist uncle, Frits, and his amateur artist-father Piet senior, both spelt the name Mondrian, and so did he until he moved to Paris and dropped the second 'e'. The artist represented in this show is very much Mondrian with two 'e's, and it includes paintings that one would never guess were Mondrians, even with the evidence of the signatures in those square capitals affected by a whole generation

of artists following in the footsteps of Bastien-Lepage. We have homegrown examples, expected and unexpected, in the Claude and Brantswaer shows currently in Bradford and Brighton respectively, but London bound.

And the connections with the Hague School, the most important Dutch artists of Mondrian's childhood, are made very clear. Even the names, once famous are no longer very familiar, since painters like Mees, Maris and Israels have not yet come in for the limited revaluation that their French equivalents, the Baroque School, have enjoyed. Their work tends to be dark, placid, rather drab-coloured, reflecting the unsentimental faces of the rural scene in the Netherlands: they were very good at cows and sheep and haystacks and canals and windmills and the odd stooped peasant. But then so was Mondrian in his early days. It is only very slowly that the geometry underlying these scenes becomes important, and finally dominant. The show culminates with a series of his wonderful drawings and paintings of leafless trees, done between 1908 and 1913. There are also some finely expressive drawings of flowers, particularly those chrysanthemums which we know took on symbolic overtones for him when his theosophical studies carried him beyond the surface to the soul of things.

This, indeed, is in a very real sense conceptual art: all the excitement is in the thinking rather than the doing. And Mondrian now suffers from having been overtaken by his followers in commercial art. If one looks, for instance, at the show of Justin Todd's original artwork, it is first and foremost, an essay in changing perspective.

ings are straight imitations of Whistler, but equally many of his most personal works seem to date from just the time when Whistler's influence should have been most insuperable, and much later he seems disconcertingly able to produce very sophisticated and evidently amateurish work at the same time. There could be four or five Walter Greaveses rather than the two of received opinion; but at least a couple of them were remarkable artists in their own right.

Blond has turned up a twentieth-century English artist (1883-1975) of whom I had never heard, though I see he had several one-man shows in London up to 1955 and collaborated on influential books, including *The Foundations of Aesthetics*, written with T. A. Richards and C. K. Ogden. He was even an alumnus of my old college. But the name of James Wood seems to be familiar to no one. On the evidence of this show (until May 31) it should be better known. He was an excellent draughtsman, had an interesting and individual line in home-grown surrealism in the 1930s, taste for rather drab suburban dance-halls and the like and does not fit neatly into any group or school.

Downstairs the Belgrave Gallery has shown of an earlier artist, not so completely forgotten, it is true, but rather downgraded because of a tendency to appear in the margins of more important lives. Whistler and Sickert's Theodore Roussel was nevertheless a very accomplished etcher, vividly evocative of the London scene in the 1890s and 1900s, and a fluent painter of tiny panels, usually landscapes, which are closely comparable to the contemporary works of Gerald Kelly but go interestingly farther in the direction of abstraction.

Finally, Mary Porter, happily still active at the reaches of 80, has shown in the Tate and a smaller show at the New Art Centre. Her art is entirely emphatic, delicate washes of pale colour evoking landscape and still-life and domestic scenes. Though one hardly dare say so much, it is very feminine art, in most of the senses in which that has been traditionally understood. But the ladylike qualities are an intense and immediate of atmosphere which happily enable it to escape any limiting kind of gender-definition. Ultimately this is painting, very good painting, and that is that.

John Russell Taylor

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Book How civil are they?

The Civil Servants
An Inquiry into Britain's Ruling Class

By Peter Kellner and
Lord Crowther Hunt
(Macdonald, £9.95)

Anyone asked to comment on these columns on a critical study of the Civil Service is bound to feel that he is playing in an "away" fixture. It was, after all, on this turf that a few years ago the CPRE report which presented to criticize the diplomatic service, was soundly trounced, not so much by the other team as by its hysterical supporters, who left the stands and invaded the pitch. But the invitation has to be accepted, if only because constructive criticism of the Civil Service, as of other elements in British government, is so badly needed.

Peter Kellner is a journalist on the *Sunday Times*; Lord Crowther-Hunt is an Oxford don who was a member of the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service and later served in Harold Wilson's last government first in the Cabinet Office and then as a junior minister in the Department of Education and Science. Their book looks at the upper reaches of the contemporary Civil Service, and at developments in it since Fulton reported in 1968. Its general tenor is fairly indicated by a selection of its chapter headings, from its subtitle through "A Failure to Reform" and "How to become a Mandarin" to "The Biggest pressure group".

The book has many good things in it: an entertaining chapter on the Civil Service Selection Board; a good discussion of the respective roles of officials and ministers, especially junior ministers; an effective demolition of a characteristically extravagant claim by Brian Sedgemoor that virtually all retiring permanent secretaries go into "industry"; a classic minute of 1975 from the Department of Education and Science, explaining to the then (Labour) Secretary of State why he could take no action on his government's pledge to withdraw tax relief and charitable status from the public schools. It is crisply and readily written, with adequate references properly tucked away at the back. As a whole, it is the fullest and most up-to-date account available of the British higher Civil Service today.

This is interesting and valuable. Whitehall is an organization of immense complexity and sophistication which contrives to absorb a large number of very able people and to use them to amazingly little creative purpose. The first step towards doing something about this is to understand why it is so. But here this book is not wholly satisfactory. There are two main, closely-related, reasons for this. First, too much weight is paid to the Fulton report. The reproachful ghost of the Fulton Committee stalks these pages, manifesting itself first with a long and detailed reprise of its main recommendations which opens the book and sets much of its tone, and ending with a last rattle of chains in the rather surprising form of a complete list of its members in an appendix.

The basic point which underlies all this detail is important and true, namely, that as a whole today's Civil Service is, in most significant respects, as though Fulton had never been. But that is not so say that all would be well if Fulton had been carried out to the letter: an overwhelming feeling of *deja vu* is generated by the rehash, yet again, of the sterile discussion of the statistics over-representation of Oxford in the higher civil service.

The book is unsatisfactory, secondly, because although it is good in terms of description, analytically it does not take us very far beyond Fulton. It adds something to our understanding of the Civil Service. Despite a wealth of specific examples along the way, the basic argument tends to deal in over-generalised, not to say, simplistic, categories—the civil service, under-secretaries, ministers.

This follows partly from its explicit intention to concentrate on people and not on institutions or processes. Little is said about the interactions between officials and the outside interests with whom they deal, or about the variations in the "character" and administrative style of different departments.

Over-simplification follows also from the authors' tendency to blame civil servants for any defects of central government. Thus although the chapter about secrecy in government acknowledges that ministers must bear some of the blame, it is suggestively titled "Civil servants and secrecy". The chapter called "Civil servants and Parliament" ignores ministers almost entirely. Though the crushing workload on senior ministers is well described, nothing is said about the basic qualities which they require to head a large government department, nor about how likely these are to be fostered by half a lifetime in professional party politics. It is all rather like a commentary on the behaviour of a football team without reference to the rules of the game, or the whereabouts of the ball or the actions of their opponents.

William Plowden

London debuts

David Green's piano recital

was one of the most exciting debuts I have heard for some months. A natural performer, he played with an ease that made light of his perfect technical command, so that no concern about maladroitness, playing for everybody else, or ill-considered interpretation for everybody here was well imagined and perfectly achieved. No less so was the swimming variety of colours and shapes in the Rachmaninov variations.

The oddly named Muzelina's Concertodrome, hailing from Innsbruck, were by no means confident in pursuing their intentions. They are a mixed group of musicians who like to play mixed programmes: this time they began with an impromptu visitation for quintet, and concluded with a solo violin piece by René Leibowitz, a Brahms song, Renaissance dance for piano and tabor, a movement for electric guitar and vibraphone. They are one may say, versatile, but versatility does not go down terribly well in a conventional concert hall, where the formal surroundings make it seem biting and amateurish.

A programme which ought to have been novel and exciting, though became rather a bore despite the high standards of performance. The ensemble's leader, Martin Multemper, is a very gifted violinist with a clean, pure style and agile fingers; the team also includes a fine cellist in Max Engel, a pair of brilliant if self-regarding jazz musicians and a soprano, Doris Linsen-Rainer, who was particularly engaging in an impromptu limerick song. But the whole is considerably less than the sum of its parts.

Paul Griffiths

for the gift of another day, made those two pieces deeply touching.

For a centrepiece he chose Schumann's C major Phantasia, op 17, surely the greatest love poem ever written for the piano, in the middle movement his superlative technique of course came into its own, with the March theme melodic, even at its biggest and tautest, the episodes texturally transparent and bursting with inner life, and the *molto piu mosso* coda a breathtaking tour de force. But the intimacies of the finale, where he combined an extraordinary intensity with his legendary poise, were still more memorable.

Brahms was represented by his miniatures of op 117, op 118 and op 119, and nothing he ever wrote came from deeper places of the heart. Pollini made that clear in phrasing of infinite tenderness (yet without a trace of sentimentality), an acute response to every bar, most innuendo, and yet liquid and translucent. But in all 13 pieces straight off was almost an embarrassment of riches.

Some of the reviews on the page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Charles Douglas-Home on today's 'separatism' vote in Canada

Quebec: master in its own house?

Today Quebec's vote in a referendum to decide whether or not to empower their provincial government to negotiate "sovereignty association" with the rest of Canada. As one Quebec editor observed, the two words "sovereignty association" are contradictory when put together, but the question on the ballot paper and the meaning of the phrase has been kept conveniently vague by M René Lévesque's Parti Québécois government.

It has led pessimists to say that a vote in favour gives the PQ a blank cheque to engineer separation; whereas optimists believe that it is vague because the PQ already know that the vast majority of voters do not want separation, so that only a nebulous formula on the ballot paper will conceal the extent of their defeat and enable Quebec's nationalists to recover their morale in time to hold on to power at the next provincial election within 18 months.

There are four possible outcomes:

1.—The PQ could win both a massive "yes" vote and the subsequent election which would encourage them to detach Quebec from Canada.

2.—They could have a marginal win both in the referendum and the election, but the narrow majority would not give them a mandate for separation, and this ambiguity would weaken Quebec's negotiating position with the federal government in Ottawa.

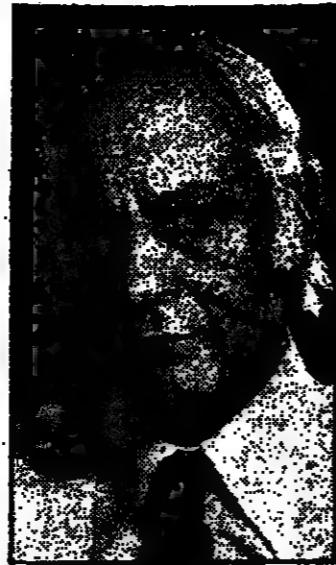
3.—They could lose the referendum but win the election, which would still lead to a negotiation on Quebec's status within Canada though an even more muted one in which M Lévesque would find himself merely

The results of the elections in the Civil and Public Servants Association were better than any supporter of the moderates could have dared to hope for. As has been reported, Karel Losinski won the presidency by a huge margin over her nearest opponent and an even huger one over the Communist Party candidate. Even more remarkable and heartening were the results for the National Executive of the union: the moderates swept the board almost clean of the last crumb of the Broad Left—indeed, only two of the Left slate were elected. The leadership of the CPSA is firmly in moderate hands, the hands of men and women who will fight fiercely for the betterment of their members' conditions, pay and status, but who will not regard the union as a political instrument, to be used in the furtherance of their political ends.

When one door shuts another opens. This week, in Portsmouth, there takes place the annual conference of another large Civil Service union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants. The SCPS has a membership of about 100,000, mainly in the middle management grades of the executive and directing grades of the Civil Service. Here, the left, includ-

ing members of the Communist Party and adherents of various Trotskyist groups, together with some who, though not owing to the fact that they are Canadian culture and national identity have escaped the neighbouring maw of Americans can only be explained by the presence of more indestructible cultural nationalism of the French Canadians in Quebec.

English Canadians worship at the shrine of Lord Durham, whose report gave Canada self-government; the French detest



M Lévesque: vague meaning

him because he hoped that their identity would be absorbed and eventually dissolved in the Anglo-Canadian polity.

"There can hardly be conceived a nationality more distinctive than the French in lower Canada. They are a people with no history and no literature. I have little doubt that the French when once placed would abandon their vain hopes of nationality," he said.

Lord Elgin, a later governor-general, was more perceptive: "You may perhaps Americanize, but depend upon it you will never Anglicize, the French inhabitants of the province."

Early Canada was always two nations and today 43 per cent of French Canadians still maintain that to be so, while only about seven per cent of other

Canadians recognize this cultural duality. In a race of two, the French have thus always felt the indignity of being last.

They were a defeated people, cut off from France, clinging to their land, their language and their church. No new immigration, little commerce, and less traffic disturbed this closed society. As land became used up they migrated to New England so that the French proportion of Canada's population has remained largely constant at about 30 per cent since 1867, while the Anglo-Saxons have dropped from 64 to 44 per cent. Yet the French have always saw themselves as *Les Canadiens*, while the others—all the others—were *Les Anglais*.

With this 200-year-old tradition modern Quebec is still unimpressively distinct compared to the rest of Canada and not just for its language. The provincial assembly has a hum of political electricity about it in which one feels that great issues of principle, nationalism, cultural identity are only just below the surface of day-to-day politics—a proper parliament, an effect, a contrast to Canada's other provincial legislatures where pork barrel arguments marry less easily with parliamentary pomp.

Quebec's traditional cry has always been to be "*maitres chez nous*". This was not what Ottawa wanted, since Quebec's demand for autonomy in social policies clashed with the Federal view that Ottawa must determine social questions for all Canada. Instead Ottawa hoped to assuage Quebec with bilingualism enforced throughout the Federal civil service. This misunderstanding is the nature of Quebec's demands which is why the bilingual act failed to

stem the separatist movement. Quebec's politicians and intellectuals may be more cultivated than *Les Anglais*, but more of them are either ignorant or uninterested in the rest of Canada, knowing more about Europe and the United States, land which insisted that French was to be spoken in a Federal office in Vancouver was of little consequence to them, even though it became a necessary but unwelcome reminder of Quebec for the rest of Canada.

The change in Quebec started after 1950 with the overthrow of the last "closed" premier and the "quiet revolution" that followed. First it was education. In schools and universities the church, which had controlled at Quebec's invasions, lost its authority. Seminaries have closed, congregations, halls and churches are for sale. Because the church had largely accepted the previous suppression of social vitality, its predominance in society was swiftly away by the "quiet revolution".

The same convulsions affected industry, with M Lévesque, then a junior minister, leading the way by nationalising hydro-power and giving Quebecois their first taste of industrial muscle, since most of the electricity companies had been owned by *Les Anglais*.

The seal was not put on the "quiet revolution" until after the PQ won such an unexpected but convincing victory in November, 1976. A new French language law, brutal and probably unconstitutional though it was, finally put an end to the English ascendancy. Many businesses left, since particular engineers claimed that their businesses could not conform

to the mandatory French-speaking provision of the Bill. This meant more opportunities for Quebecois; and the real and imagined sights which French intellectuals had received from the powerful English speaking minority in Montreal—at last they were avenged.

Now that Quebecois are "*maitres chez nous*" do they want more? Do they need more? Of their own currency, or of merchant finance, as all separatist dynamics play with in their dreams? Can they ignore the 15 per cent drop in their standard of living which would occur if they separated from Canada; or the warnings from other provinces that no separation could be amicably achieved; or the fact that, in spite of its hydro-electric potential, Quebec is the world's tenth largest importer of oil, and thus needs the subsidized oil provided by its west Canadian cousins?

In 1976 the PQ was elected on a platform of good government, not of separation, for which the poll revealed only 14 per cent voted. Many others say they only want sovereignty if it maintains an economic union with Canada—thus begging the question. In Quebec during the winter I found nobody, even ministers, prepared to face the full consequences of sovereignty—that it was desirable in itself even if it resulted in a bad settlement with the rump of Canada.

Mr Trudeau must hope that Quebecois now feel that they have what they always wanted and that something called "sovereignty association" might be a chimera which could only harm themselves and the rest of Canada.

tion procedures. All these will be supported by all moderate delegates.

Delegates will also, of course, be electing the new officers and executive council. The posts of chairman and deputy chairman are unopposed, but the moderates are fielding two candidates for the three vice-chairman seats: they are Dorothy HARKIN and Harold HALL. There are also 12 moderate candidates for the EC, including the two vice-chairman candidates, who can be elected as vice-chairmen, and for whom the moderate delegates will therefore be voting under both headings. The moderate EC candidates, therefore, are: J. R. BANNISTER; H. HALL; D. C. HAROLD; K. O. KELLY; P. B. TAYLOR; D. J. TOMS; T. THOMSON; G. J. WAGGETT; F. WHITEHOUSE; S. WILLIAMS; B. WILLETT; M. F. WILLIAMS.

The executive's motion to approve their own paper rejecting any extension of democracy within the union is No. 24, and moderate will, of course, be opposing it. Another motion would shelve the whole question; that is No. 23. And moderate opinion would wish that to be rejected, too, unless the moderate's own motion all fail, in which case motion 23 would be better than nothing.

The viral motions are Nos. 24 and 25, both of which call for postal ballots: No. 26, which calls for the introduction of election addresses; and No. 29, which rejects the executive council's paper on elec-

The Goddess Athene: An apology

In our issue of Tuesday, May 13, reference was made to the temple of the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens, in which the writer, Mr Bernard Levin, asserted that the statue which the building originally housed was of Apollo, and implied that the temple was sacred to him. Representations have been made by Messrs Hephaestus, Ares, Poseidon, Dionysos, Goodman and Derrick, acting on behalf of the Goddess Athene, pointing out that it was to her honour

and glory, as the patroness of the city of Athens, that the Parthenon was built, and her name which stood in it. This is, of course, perfectly true; we greatly regret the error, and unreservedly apologise, for any distress caused, to the Goddess Athene, in whom we have agreed to pay a substantial sum in votive offerings. Mr Levin has taken heatlock and is lying down; just before doing so, he was heard to remark "Indignor quendam bonus dormit Homerus, sed it".

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Stopping the arms race from taking off again

The truth about détente, according to Lord Carrington, has been swept under the carpet for the last 10 years. He is right, and the same could be said about arms control for the last 20.

But at the time of the negotiations, the non-aligned g

on the Geneva Disarmament Committee produced an i

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X MONTHS TO GET THROUGH

Monday, May 26, is the date which President Sadat and Begin set themselves last for the conclusion of "full autonomy" for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The test is fair to judge their's or failure is at last upon

there were strong reasons to be sceptic about it right from the start. Israel had taken great care to ensure that implementation of the treaty was not couched in the success of the talks, and her spokesman the moment the Camp Agreement was signed, had cut off their way to rule out interpretation of it which have encouraged hesitant Indian Arabs to involve others in the talks. There is a question of the autonomy of the West Bank and the majority of the people in the areas in question of the autonomy would be withdrawn in the terms of the agreement, but not abolished; apparently the location of its borders would be changed, only would be for the land: clearly the self-governing body would have no control over its water resources, the process of Israeli colonisation of the areas could continue. East Jerusalem would not be considered part of the West Bank and so on.

President Sadat bravely did all these statements, they were merely hardening lines which would once negotiations got going, others could detect no inclination on Israel's part to make concessions once the price of peace with Egypt attained and the ring of hostility thus broken. Mr. Rabin, Israel's former

prime minister, gave the game away in an interview at the time of the treaty, when he predicted that the autonomy talks would fail and described this as a test of Egypt's good faith—to see whether she would stick to her treaty obligations or not. It might be no bad thing, he added, that this test should occur in an American election year.

President Sadat had thought of that too. But he hoped the impact of his policies on American public opinion would have changed the rules of American electoral politics. If Israel still appeared obdurate, in spite of all he had done, surely his friend Jimmy Carter would not lose votes by giving him firm support? Surely the American people would stand by President Carter, as they stood by President Eisenhower in 1956?

Apparently not. Either he underestimated the strength of Israel's hold on American public opinion, or he overestimated Mr. Carter's political courage, or both. Mr. Begin went to Washington in April, reaffirmed his position on all points, and returned not merely unscathed but apparently unadmonished.

So when Mr. Sadat announced last Wednesday "it is clear that we will achieve nothing definite by May 26" he was telling the world nothing it had not already worked out. He is clearly in a considerable quandary. He has now sent new proposals to Washington and Jerusalem, and, it seems he may get an answer after next Sunday's meeting of the Israeli cabinet. It is possible, therefore, that by next Monday the three parties will have cobbled together a formula enabling them to announce that the talks are on again, with or without a new target date. But will it be reasonable to ask the world to reserve its judgment any longer?

In a sense the world has no choice, since it is hard to imagine any alternative formula not at

E DOCTORS' THIRTY PER CENT

10 years the medical profession's long faces about the size of the review body on remuneration ("pay") in context, is felt to be too much (a word). From time to the profession threatens to reject the review body than junior hospital doctors engaged in a boycott of own at this moment. But even the doctors may be able to concede that the can serve them well. An of more than 30 per cent in cash-limited times is not despised. Indeed, it is to be and certainly will be by groups within the National Health Service.

award, which the Government have accepted in full, is straightforward annual increase. Roughly a third of it is and last instalment of process designed to bring earnings back to the position they had in before a series of formal informal incomes policies them to fall behind. The nment were already committed to accepting this part of ward, and the NHS cash

limits for the year were drawn to take account of it, as well as providing for an award for this year at the going rate. The profession did suffer more than other groups from the accumulated effects of incomes policies, even if comparison is made only with similar, relatively well-paid categories, and it is right to restore them to their due position.

Over the years the review body has been of service both to the profession and the public by minimising the natural acrimony of negotiations over doctors' earnings, and resolving the often complex issues involved with a high degree of knowledge and fairness. However, review body works squarely within the tradition of comparability studies between the public and private sectors which is so unsatisfactory in its workings in the civil service and elsewhere. The overall effect of such procedures this year has caused grave damage to the Government's whole anti-inflationary strategy.

The review body, with its long experience, is less vulnerable than the Clegg commission to be unacceptable inflationary.

COMMONWEALTH ROLE IN UGANDA?

Binaisa has asked the American and British Prime Minister to organize outside help him as President of Uganda. Not unnaturally, the American and British view is that Uganda's crisis is primarily African concern, and that the good offices should be referred to technical and financial aid. Mr. Binaisa's words give some sympathy for them, a man caught in an impossible situation. Yet it is not clear whether he merely used his chief of staff, for unable to control his men and murderous troops, either he merely used the intolerable behaviour as excuse to sidetrack the man suspected of working to undermine Dr. Milton Obote as president.

A composition of the new regime, and its first, suggest that the stage is being set for elections. Dr. Obote will win as the leader of substance left in running. The Military Committee has installed a Cabinet composed of itself and Obote's supporters. A three-subcommittee of that Military Committee exercises the president's powers, while the Commonwealth Committee (the interim Ember Parliament) can propose laws with the agreement of the Cabinet. These new

arrangements were made with the agreement of President Nyerere. Dr. Nyerere is the unseen member of all Uganda's committees by virtue of his 10,000 troops still in the country. Dr. Nyerere could have disputed the overthrow of President Binaisa but did not; however, his troops made sure that Mr. Binaisa's life was preserved.

The new military regime, which, however, is ultimately dependent on the consent of its marauding troops—has accepted Dr. Nyerere's advice to hold elections by December; and it proposes, like Mr. Binaisa, a Commonwealth observer force to see that they are "free and fair" in the Rhodesian phrase. But it is necessary to ask whether Mr. Binaisa can be a candidate, as he intended, or has he been carefully disqualified by charges of tribalism and corruption which, incidentally, could be laid against a good many senior Ugandans? It should be obvious that Commonwealth governments in general, and the United Kingdom in particular, are not prepared to provide a mere smokescreen for easing Dr. Obote into an office to which he was certainly not called by appointment after President Amin's downfall.

Equally, Commonwealth observers can hardly validate elections unless a variety of political

arrangements were made with the Director of International Youth Welfare on the au pair regulations.

Particularly disturbing is the disparity in the figures of those arrested and proceeded against between different divisions within London with comparable minorities, for example, in Hammersmith, the numbers were 38 (two black), in Camden 128 (42), but in Lambeth 170 (125). It is also pertinent to note that Home Office research has concluded that there is no evidence to suggest that areas of London with large West Indian or Asian populations coincide with high crime rates.

The possibility of such discrimination arises from the peculiarities of the offence itself which is specifically tailored for those where there are not reasonable grounds for believing that a person is committing or attempting to commit an offence. It is because of the vagueness of §4 itself and the lack of the usual safeguarding requirements demanded in a system based on the rule of law that such arbitrary enforcement is possible.

Any system is open to abuse, but with the careful support of one or two good agencies, and discreet supervision from this college, and no doubt from other schools and colleges in the area, the majority of these visitors are happy and render

A Belgian lesson for Ulster

From Mr John D. Taylor, MEP, Northern Ireland (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, After six weeks of political bargaining and inciting Belgium has once again managed to patch together a new coalition government with the division between the Flemish and Francophone communities being so evident. Wilfried Martens is to be congratulated and wished all success with his new team of ministers.

That power sharing has proved so difficult in a country where at least the two communities share the same religion and national allegiances is a caution to any who might be tempted to reintroduce into Ulster constitutional arrangements which have previously failed.

Power sharing between peoples of common national loyalty in Belgium is almost impossible once again, and the unequal power

between government at Stormont

and the community stages the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Finucane, implied that in view of these representations, major amendments concerning consultation, overseas lessons, security of tenants' funds, etc., would be brought forward at report.

These amendments have just

been published and great surprise

is expressed by all concerned that

they appear to completely ignore

the powerful representations of

those involved in ownership, occu-

pation and management of flats.

None of the great promise in

committees is contained in these small

minor amendments and the whole

schedule now clearly shows the

complete lack of understanding of

the problems by all concerned.

The only chunk of hope in this

whole matter is the amendment

sponsored by the Inner London

Conservative MPs, as reported

on Thursday, May 15. Their new

schedule deals in a very adequate

and professional way with the whole

complex problem surrounding ser-

vices charges. This part of the Housing Bill goes before the House of

Commons for report on Tuesday,

May 20, when the group of back

bench MPs present their schedule.

It is hoped that the House will

recognize it as an effective solution

to the many basic constituency hous-

ing problems and for this reason

that it is worthy of support from the

entire House.

Yours faithfully,

C. B. TONKIN, Managing Director,

Holding and Management Ltd.,

53 Paddington Street, W1.

Help in childbirth

From Mrs Merlyn Bowen

Sir, Mrs Kitzinger's plea in support of midwives (May 13) is admirable, but her attack on hospital deliveries is most extraordinary.

In every other area of medicine

today we are rightly grateful for

the lifesaving care of these "technological centres" to quote Mrs Kitzinger's upgrated phrase. It is precisely these places that have turned childbirth into an event to be welcomed and often envied,

rather than to be dreaded because

of the previous uncertain outcome.

Who is to know when the normal

labour will suddenly become one

requiring all the emergency equip-

ment and expertise of a modern

obstetric unit? Had I opted for Mrs Kitzinger's approach, neither of my twins would now be approaching

their third birthday.

Mrs Kitzinger writes of the birth

of parental responsibility. Surely

the mother's is not to her own finer

feelings but to her child, and its

safe delivery?

Yours faithfully,

VANESSA BOURNE,

27 Chipping Street,

London, SW6.

May 14.

The tell-tale sonnet

From Professor Muriel Bradbrook

Sir, In his letter (May 13) Dr. Rowse has not perceived that my purpose in commenting on *The Passionate Pilgrim* was only that readers of *The Times* should be better informed on what Shakespeare wrote.

Another interpretation of the Sonnet is at present alive and well on the boards of the Olivier Theatre; I hope Dr. Rowse and others will benefit from hearing what a psychologist's theory is like.

As the whole question of the

"Dark Lady" has so very recently

been dealt with by a leading biographer, Professor Schoenbaum (in *Shakespeare's Styles*, edited by Edwards, Ebanks and Hunter), I will not trespass further on your valuable space than by endorsing him.

Yours sincerely,

M. C. BRADBROOK,

91 Chesterton Road,

Cambridge.

May 16.

Yalta memorial fountain

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Essex SE (Conservative) and Mr. John Jolliffe

Sir, Following the appeal initially launched in your columns in July 1978, permission has now been received for a memorial fountain to be set up in memory of those innocent men, women and children who were forcibly repatriated by Britain and allies between 1944 and 1945, and who suffered imprisonment or death at the hands of communist governments.

Agreement has been reached with the Department of Environment for the use of a site bordering the north side of Thurloe Square, opposite the main entrance to the Victoria & Albert Museum. Out of a total sum required of £11,000, over £4,000 has already been collected, further contributions will be gratefully received by the Yalta Victims Memorial Fund, c/o Coutts & Co., Chandos Branch, 440 Strand, London, WC2.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD BRAINE,

Chairman,

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

Yalta Victims Memorial Appeal,

c/o Coutts & Co.,

440 Strand, WC2.

May 13.

Au pair regulations

From Mrs P. M. Leslie and Mrs N. Pronger

Sir, May we say how very strongly we support the letter (May 6) of the Director of International Youth Welfare on the au pair regulations.

We often think that Richmond is the hub of the au pair movement, and here at the Richmond Adult College we are enlivened by the presence of about 500 young people of 19 or 20 nationalities at any one time, who come from all parts of the world.

Yours faithfully,

P. M. LESLIE,

Principal.

NORA PRONGER,

Richmond Adult College,

Richmond,

Surry.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How short-sighted is shorthold?

From the Director of Shelter

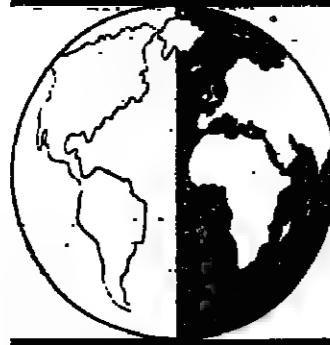
Sir, Your leading article, "Too

short a view of shorthold" (May 19) raised a number of important questions. However, it would be wrong to lose sight of what in Shelter's view is the central issue:

The Government's shorthold tenure

proposals are calculated to en-

courage private owners to let. The



Morocco grants 5 oil search permits

The Moroccan government has granted five oil prospecting permits covering 21,758 square kilometres of north Morocco, a group composed of the French company Elf Aquitaine, the Franco-Moroccan company Societe Cherifienne des Petroles, and the state mining agency, Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minieres according to the latest issue of the Government Gazette in Rabat.

Valid for four years from April 15, 1980, the five permits are located in the Rharh Basin and the Pre-Rif area north of Rabat, and include an offshore permit between the Sebou and Loukous river estuaries.

Bonni textile orders

Orders placed with the West German textile industry were up a price-adjusted 3 per cent in the first quarter of 1980, compared to the first quarter of 1979, the Textile Industry Association reports from Frankfurt.

Link with Singapore

In the past five years, Norwegian investments in Singapore more than doubled, and last year, for the first time in 10 years, the balance of trade in Norway's favour was halved. Norway hopes for greater cooperation with Singapore in off-shore exploration.

Deficit narrows

France's seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed sharply in April to 2,044m francs (about £216m) from 5,849m francs in March, the external trade ministry says.

Five-day campaign

Australia's 500,000 metal workers this week start a five-day campaign aimed at reducing their working week to 35 hours from 40. Metal workers plan to work only 35 hours next week and claim payment for 40, union sources said.

French car sales up

New car registrations in France increased by 13.5 per cent in April to 213,000 units, according to preliminary trade reports.

21-nation energy agency plans to combat oil price explosions

Cooperation sought to cut fuel usage

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent
Ministers of the 21-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) meet in Paris this week to decide on new systems to combat a repeat of the 1979-80 oil price explosion, which doubled the price of crude supplies.

A report prepared by Dr Ulf Lantske, the director of the agency, setting out detailed recommendations to reduce oil consumption in member states, will be before the energy ministers, who are expected to agree on a communiqué asking the member states to take its advice.

It will be the first time that internationally agreed recommendations have been made for individual countries to change their energy policies; and it is regarded by officials as being an important new step in co-operation on the reduction of oil usage.

Ministers are also expected to agree to a system for dealing with the kind of crisis which developed during the past 18 months. This is regarded as being substantially

different from the previous 1973-74 crisis which led to the creation of the IEA. The emergency oil sharing scheme then devised to meet a similar embargo similar to that imposed by Arab nations after the Yom Kippur war proved to have little relevance to the events following the cutback in Iranian production.

Prices doubled, but the shortfalls in supplies never triggered the automatic IEA sharing system.

A new scheme to counter future attempts at a big price boost has been developed. It involves implementing statistically detailed import ceilings throughout member states to reduce demand for oil and so limit the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to impose price rises.

Some countries are pushing for an announcement in Paris that the event of a "sub-crisis" such as occurred after the Iranian revolution, ministers would meet to agree new, stricter import ceilings. Others, more cautiously, want the commitment to be simply that ministers could agree to meet

on whether to agree to ceilings. There is considerable doubt as to whether the international political will is present for import ceilings to work sufficiently well to nullify Opec's ability to raise prices.

Opec itself, meeting in Algiers in the second week in June, will be watching developments closely.

The Lantske recommendations result from a study of oil use throughout member states which examined the possibility of substitution of coal for oil in electricity generation, the raising of oil prices to reduce consumption.

It suggests that Italy, the United States and The Netherlands, particularly, should reduce oil-fired electricity generation, that the United Kingdom and Germany should consider importing coal, that Norway and the United Kingdom should encourage the collection of natural gas, that in Canada and the United States oil prices should be raised, and that natural gas pricing should reflect its value as a premium fuel.

Recommendations agreed by IEA ministers are expected by

be less pointed than Lantske's suggestions, but nevertheless carry sufficient weight to influence individual legislatures into pursuing policies which would reduce oil imports.

The United States, however, is expected to press once again for reductions in the 1980 import ceilings agreed by member states at their December meeting and in the import goals for 1985, as well as for new targets for 1990.

Other countries are unlikely to agree with the United States, but targets for 1990 may be agreed. At the EEC Council of Energy ministers' meeting last week it was agreed that the EEC Commission should monitor progress on an intention to limit energy growth to 70 per cent of the growth in gross domestic product, to reduce oil to 40 per cent of primary energy supply, and that electricity generation be fuelled by at least 70 per cent from non-oil sources.

A similar formula may be agreed by IEA ministers to replace the oil import targets which are now the main plank of IEA policy.

Joint computer venture for oil exploration

Innovative computer systems designed to assist in oil exploration are being developed jointly by the British National Oil Corporation and International Computers. A project team has been set up in the two companies in Glasgow, and BNOC has ordered one of ICL's Distributed Array Processors (DAP), which is claimed to be more powerful than any conventional computer in use.

The DAP will be linked to a large ICL 2976 computer, and both will be installed in BNOC's head office in Glasgow in September. Total value of the installation is about £2.5m.

The team at Glasgow will develop a range of systems for the oil industry which will be used by BNOC in their own operations and marketed by ICL throughout the world. The systems will take advantage of BNOC advances in exploiting its United Kingdom offshore interests; and a substantial expansion potential is foreseen.

A new approach to computer design has been adopted in the Distributed Array Processor. The store or memory has been subdivided into an array of small elements, each of which is provided with its own miniature processor. In the resulting system a large number of calculations can be done in parallel, and very high processing speeds can be achieved.

For BNOC, the power of the DAP will be applied to the problem of simulating oil reservoirs in the North Sea, and to other technical problems. As

a priority, the joint project team is converting existing reservoir engineering simulation models for processing on the 2976 DAP combination.

The Distributed Array Processor has a total of 4,096 storage and processing elements. Its design won an ICL Research and Advanced Development Centre team, led by Dr S. F. Reddaway, one of the British Computer Society's 1979 awards.

Presented last month, this award was in the Society's Category 1, which is for achievement in the technical development of computing. Examples of large computing jobs for which it is suitable were quoted on the occasion as applications in nuclear reactor design; network studies for gas, telephone or other networks; and image processing and pattern matching.

ICL's first production-version Distributed Array Processor was delivered recently to Queen Mary College, London, where it will be used for the future development of parallel processing systems. The BNOC order is the second to be received, and a third is expected from the Science Research Council.

Vulnerability of pipelines

More failures would be prevented by better inspection of pipework immediately after

construction than by inspection of them regularly during the lifetime of a chemical plant, according to Mr Trevor Kletz, safety adviser to Imperial Chemical Industries.

In his address to the fourth International Conference on pressure vessel technology held this week in London and attended by experts from all over the world working in the field of oil, petro-chemicals and nuclear power, Mr Kletz highlighted the vulnerability of pipelines.

According to his paper the most devastating explosions are due to pipe failure. The majority of materials handling in the oil and chemical industries are not in themselves explosive but are when mixed with air or oxygen in certain proportions. That factor makes the pipe a very critical section of any plant construction.

Since the Flixborough explosion of 1974, when 28 people lost their lives, Mr Kletz believes, the emphasis of published papers has been on how to handle leaks of gas and vapour, how they disperse in the atmosphere, and how they behave under ignition. In contrast, little attention has been paid to the reasons why leaks occur and what might be done to prevent them.

Mr Trevor Kletz, who is also Industrial Professor at the University of Technology, Loughborough, collated reports from 67 incidents of leaks causing vapour explosions which occurred in various parts of the world.

Of these, 34 incidents resulted from some problem in the pipeline. That proportion led the professor to study a further 29 cases, of which 50 per cent took place in the United Kingdom.

Those cases when studied closely revealed that corrosion, control operations and failure of equipment resulted in few incidents of pipe failure.

However, better specification or inspection of construction work would have, according to the professor, been the most effective way of preventing the 19 pipe failures that had occurred.

Although the Health and Safety Executive has recently proposed legislation making regular inspection of vessels and pipework compulsory, the construction stage, the professor emphasizes, is the most crucial.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

Port of London

Government aid to meet severance costs in the Port of London is £35m and not £350m, as stated in The Times Business News on Saturday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greek owner makes an offer to British Shipbuilders

From Mr Stavros S. Niarchos
Sir, It is with some interest that I read your reports of May 13 and 15 concerning the delivery of World Scholar which seems to imply that my group have taken unfair advantage of the British taxpayer. This is not so and was never the intention.

The facts are that a contract was entered into with one of British Shipbuilding's yards for the construction of a vessel of about 260,000 dwt on a cash basis. Among other conditions including substantial payments during construction were a delivery date and a right of cancellation in the event of the vessel not being delivered by

December 31, 1979, under certain conditions. Towards the end of December of last year it became apparent to British Shipbuilders that the vessel could not be delivered in accordance with the contract by the cut-off date referred to above.

Under the circumstances we were invited to renegotiate and return the vessel to us to the time a more acceptable commercial solution. In my experience this is a normal business practice internationally and I am somewhat at a loss to understand the interest that this transaction has aroused.

In view, however, of the implications referred to in the first sentence of this letter and since I do not consider myself

Taking a practical look at interest rates

From Mr A. Verdin
Sir, I see that the letters (May 6) deriding my views on interest rates are from a financier and an academic. Perhaps this underlines the different views of capital taken by those who use it and those who manipulate or talk about it. I read these in Munich, where I had been surprised to see the extent of new business activity.

Inquiring from a German colleague I found that money could be borrowed between 8-11 per cent and he had recently purchased a house with a 5 per cent mortgage. From an American in a similar position I found that loans for specific investments can be obtained in Massachusetts at 8 per cent. Perhaps someone else could research the rest of the world. Very limited funds were available here from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, whose help I acknowledge, but I understand that this useful organization has been severely curtailed.

My company is successful growing and it should be clear that I am not in business purely for financial gain. I need neither help with my sums nor a scapgeot, just a reasonable source of finance without strings for further expansion and new projects. I know I could get better terms in the far North or West, but I have sound practical reasons for running this business in Oxford and I repeat I would receive more encouragement nearly anywhere else in the world.

Yours faithfully,
A. VERDIN,
Managing Director,
Analysis Automation Limited,
Southfield House,
Eynsham,
Oxford OX8 1JD.

1979

The Annual Report for the Bank for the year 1979 was approved at the Board of Directors meeting on April 30, 1980.

In this report, the Managing Director and Chief General Manager, Prof. Alberto Ferrari, gives an overview of developments in international financial markets in the past year and stresses the effects of interest rate escalation. In this connection, the dangers are foreshadowed of an excessive accumulation of liquidity in the hands of oil-producing countries and of further growth in the external indebtedness of L.D.C.s. The need is stressed for a greater participation of international organizations in petrodollar recycling and for a bigger role of European Banks in this process.

As regards domestic developments, the BNL report notes the sustained rate of growth in 1979, underpinned by rising exports, a good tourist season and brisk consumer spending.

The strong demand for credit was kept within bounds by rigid quantitative controls and by the sharp rise in the discount rate in the last quarter of the year. Shifts of deposits into Treasury Bills became inevitable owing to the attractive conditions offered by such issues.

BNL's activities continued to expand rapidly. At the end of 1979, deposits from clients and correspondents amounted, for the bank, to US dollars 35,186.3 million, or 23.8% more than a year earlier. Total deposits for the entire BNL-group amounted to US dollars 39,634.4 million (+22.8%). Loans to customers and correspondents increased by 27.1% for the Bank, and by 24.9% in the aggregate for the BNL-group.

Securities held in the Bank's portfolio (including Treasury Bills) were US dollars 9,072.1 million at the year end official rate of exchange. Percentages based on US dollars amounts.

million or about the same as a year earlier. At the end of 1979, the BNL-group balance sheet total amounted to US dollars 74,027.1 million. As a reserve for credit risks, BNL set aside in 1979 US dollars 160.4 million. The Bank's net profit for the year was US dollars 15.9 million, and that of the Group US dollars 34.4 million.

The Bank continued to devote particular care to the export sector and expanded its activities in international financial markets. BNL's foreign network experienced a lively expansion. The cooperation with the ABECOR group was strengthened.

BNL
LONDON BRANCH
33/35 Cornhill, London
EC3V 3QD

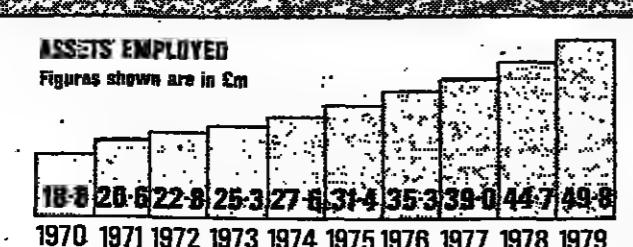
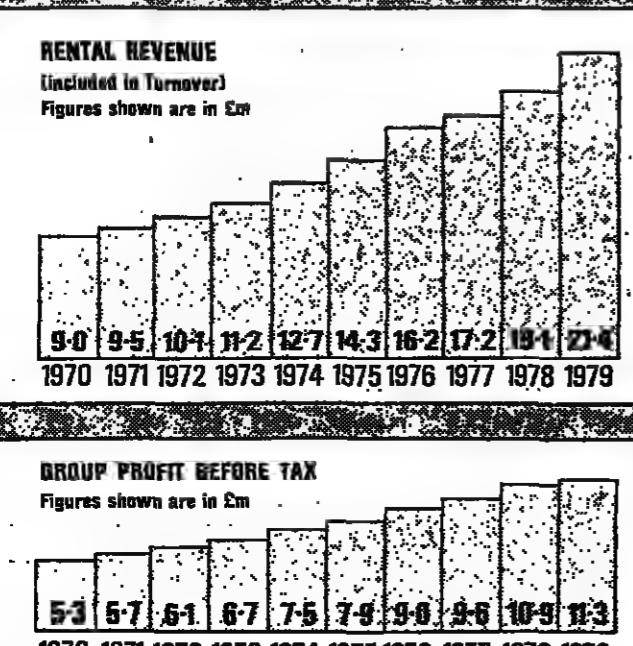
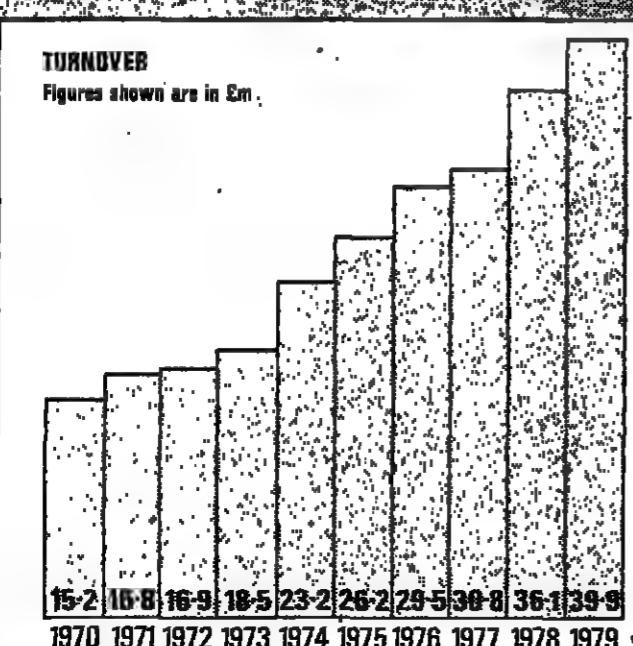
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OPERATING R SERVICES



ASSETS EMPLOYED
Figures shown are in £m

1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979

18.8 20.6 22.8 25.3 27.6 31.4 35.3 39.0 44.7 49.8

CONTINUED PROGRESS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Mr. E. H. Cooper, the Chairman, reports:-

- * Group Profits for 1979 after Depreciation but before Taxation and Extraordinary profits were £11,271,000 which although constituting a further

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Mr Nott on the horns of a dilemma

Completed his own investigation into of Trade Investigations, the Inspector, Mr John Nott, had relatively little to offer yesterday to any of those who consider themselves under the present system. Only one of immediate significance is to insist that inspectors should report within

moment, there is no time limit on vices, and reports can come out within two years after the inspectors first

— by which time they have all of a toothless chihuahua. The ill undoubtedly make the reports want, and probably increase their

But this apart the Secretary of Trade finds himself impaled, like a scorpion, on the horns of a dilemma: reconcile the conflicting claims of efficiency.

made a gesture in the direction by promising to publish, during the guidance notes provided inspectors, so that witnesses before them may approach their task, and the powers. They must, for exercise great restraint when critical comment . . . failure to these principles may jeopardise the report.

guidance notes have, however, been inspectors over the past couple of months. They have not prevented the that the inspectors can be so as to be positively unfair.

Significant, in the longer run, may be in the direction of efficiency. Presses of producing reports sooner, in later, inspectors are in future much more specifically to the at are considered to be of interest: the department is to be directed own investigatory powers under 19 wherever possible, in place of dependent investigation, the likelihood there will be fewer of them.

Now, the department is again in terms of speed—to look for legal below the first rank of QCs, who devote more of their time investigation than their more

retirement.

Aggrieved

figures from Readicut Interline once again the dramatic of the United Kingdom carpers. Although Readicut's results show halved profits at £4.6m pre-tax against carpers division reports up from £943,000 to £183,000, and carpers, both interdependent are being particularly hit by a and inflation, sky-high interest

fierce competition in a home the edge of one of the gravest since the thirties. Carpers could be one of the worst hit. industry that is used to bumpy stop-go policies of successive governments have resigned it to. But this time the outcome could than previously and this for

carpers business this recession something of a watershed not some of the weaker and more—some of them actually well go to the wall but also because quite clear in what shape will be when the recovery comes and earing space to rebuild finances. The industry has been not adaptable and the larger firms well with international competition, not that much room for more production methods.

TUST

proceedings against BAT and its paper subsidiary, Appleton over-annual report, which shows BAT over to its avowed aim of a 60-40 per cent tobacco and other interests. In straight sales terms, BAT its target last year with tobacco

accounting for 59 per cent of the total. But yet BAT is achieving nothing like the return on assets from other operations as it is in tobacco operations, which still managed some growth last year despite a decline in the major US and West German markets.

Operating profits of £329m represent a return on tobacco assets of 17 per cent against £196m, or just over nine per cent on other assets.

Significantly, the latter figure would have been a good deal lower but for a strong improvement in paper, much of it due to Appleton, helping lift operating profits to £31m or 15 per cent of assets.

Clearly, a long-drawn-out wrangle with the United States authorities during which BAT's American expansion could be curbed will not help long-term objectives of lessening dependence on declining tobacco market.

Otherwise, though, there is much to suggest that BAT does not quite deserve the "limbo" rating — an 11 per cent yield



Mr Peter Macadam, chairman of BAT Industries.

and p/e ratio of under 4 — it has been accorded since its "currency hedge" status was scuppered by sterling's strength. Non-tobacco acquisitions including the other half of Mardon Packaging have only marginally lifted the overall borrowing ratio from under 50 to 52 per cent of shareholders funds although one-year debt has more than doubled to £462m.

Meanwhile, unfashionable though they may be the tobacco operations still show their worth in cash flow strength which shows through in current cost profits for 1979 of £378m compared with a historic total of £443m.

Indeed, very few companies can boast like BAT of a dividend payment three times covered by inflation adjusted earnings.

H Samuel

Coping with the gold price

It is a tricky time for the jewelry trade. Before long the higher gold price will begin to show through in shop prices, while at the same time pressures are mounting on consumer spending.

For the moment, however, H. Samuel, one of the largest jewelry retailers, looks well placed. Profits last year were a comfortable £1.5m up at £14.9m; sales rose from £65.1m to £73.4m, which apparently reflects a fair volume gain. At 210p the ordinary shares yield 4.25 per cent.

But H. Samuel also admits that it is difficult to see what the outcome for the full year will be. Shops are still stocked with items ordered as far back as last September, since when the price of fine gold has doubled to about £225 an ounce.

The company's high liquidity, combined with its large turnover, means big orders can be placed with manufacturers, thereby keeping prices down.

Most of H. Samuel's gold sales are 9 carat; despite high mark-ups, reaching 100 per apparently high mark-ups, reaching 100 per cent in some cases, the trade claims that after including costs associated with holding jewelry in stock for many months, real retail margins are not wide.

This suggests that room for cutting margins or quality is small. Instead, the trade, and especially retailers such as H. Samuel at the mass end of the market, will be forced to depend more than they probably like on the current fashion trend towards lighter jewelry.

Business Diary: I'm Cyril, fly me



Helping to spread Ladbrooke's bets: (left to right) Michael Montague, Sir Henry Marking, John Jarvis and Cyril Stein.

into the wall to be opened 50 years from now in AD 2030 by the manager of that day and shared with his guests. "Here today, here tomorrow" seemed to be the message of the hour.

Ladbrooke's four London and 11 provincial casinos are the hostesses of Lord Allen of Abberdale, the all-powerful chairman of the dreaded Gaming Board.

The Ladbrooke share price has been buffered by the successful objection by Lord Allen and his board members to the group's licenses for the three West End casinos, the Ladbrooke Club, the Hertford Club and Park Lane Casino. Ladbrooke, it was said, had sought to entice gamblers from other establishments by means some of which would have brought a blush to the cheek of the young person.

The licence for Ladbrooke's remaining London casino, the Park Tower, is up for renewal.

but Stein says that this too is for sale.

like the two helicopters, on hire from McAlpine Aviation, carried Stein, Sir Henry, Montague and John Jarvis, chairman of Ladbrooke's hotels and holidays division. They were flown by ex-army captain Mike Barrett. A second helicopter piloted by another ex-army man, Captain Arthur Burland, carried Ladbrooke aides and observers.

They took off in brilliant morning sunlight from the Battersea Helipad in south-west London, and flew at about 140 mph and 1,500 feet above scenes of rape and tillage in the English countryside below.

They skirted a flight of American F-111s from Upper Hertford and soon disappeared into the industrial murk that stretched from east of Birmingham to the west of Manchester and persisted until Leyland.

Safely on the ground, John Jarvis read a Ladbrooke mani-

fest. The group, he said, was spending £11m on these three hotels, and on another now under construction in Edinburgh. These represented over 600 new jobs and added another 480 extra bedrooms, or another 10 per cent to the group's stock.

This was, he said, the biggest single hotel building exercise in Britain since the mid-seventies. Jarvis is an exponent of what he calls "retail theatre". Hotels, he declares, have to get away from pinstrips and all that, and into "a new era of hotel-keeping". Hospitality and service should endure but those offering it "have to go towards a new theatrical style".

In catering terms, the impresario of this in the Ladbrooke group is a Mrs Mary Wade who Mr Jarvis describes as a "full-time researcher of new dishes—dishes that were produced in the 1800s and have now been forgotten or dishes that are

When simplicity is not a virtue

Those who believe that money matters (but who do not believe that money is the only thing that matters) will be asked to note the way in which the domestic debate about economic policy is developing.

Once upon a time there was a school which held that, provided the growth of the money stock was held within certain limits, the rest of the economy could be left to fly on auto-pilot and all would turn out well, with the rate of inflation coming nicely down.

Ever since this school came to dominate the present Government's economic thinking, gentle voices have been raised asking for some explanation of the mechanism by which this miracle would come to pass. For a while the answer was that a firm statement of the Government's monetary intentions would change "expectations" and, as a result, cast

the shadow before them.

More recently those who believe in the benign effect of "rational expectations" have had difficulty in coming to terms with the data emerging, for example, on wage settlements in the

present round.

One of the chief contributions made by this Government to public affairs is the attack on the view that government itself is "inefficient" and should be semi-private. Mrs Thatcher, in particular, has gone out of her way to get over the message that individual groups and institutions should not automatically turn to the Government for the solutions to problems which they are unable to find for themselves.

The reverse of this, however, ought to be that government is very responsible for things that are directly under its own control.

The money supply is clearly something that the Government can control. It now stands, almost in public, that it failed to get it under control until the very end of 1979. Even more clearly, wages and salaries in the government service are in an area where the Government has total discretionary powers.

Given this administration's instinctive dislike of all government in general and central government in particular, it is surprising to put it mildly that it has taken a year for the realization to form that under present pay arrangements for the public sector, it is the Government itself which is fueling the

wage explosion. For the public service at least, even, the most doctrinaire monetarist government must have an incomes policy.

This leaves aside the question of whether any government in the present situation will in due course inevitably be driven by force of circumstances into more direct involvement in the process of wage settlement. Everyone knows the problem and that it appears to be insoluble.

For the only kind of incomes policy for the economy as a whole that works is a total freeze. But there is no point in a total freeze unless it can be followed by something that leads on naturally. It would be much better if some kind of free collective bargaining could be made to work.

For that achievement it would be worth a bit of the present wage explosion. But the Government is undermining (maybe has already fatally undermined) the chances of such a progression by its failure to treat its own position as an employer with sufficient responsibility.

The dangers of Austria's hard currency policy

Some countries, like Britain, have a hard currency thrust upon them. These days most governments court currency strength.

Over the past 10 years Austria has been one of the most consistent practitioners of a hard currency policy with the schilling linked to relatively strong currencies since the early 1970s.

This determined currency policy appears to have played a significant part in the remarkable success of the Austrian economy over the past decade. This month Austria has been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the agreement that gave the country its post-war independence, its pride bolstered by the knowledge that it has come through the 1970s with healthy economic growth, full employment and low inflation.

The concern expressed by industry appears to be borne out by the first quarter trade figures. Although exports of Austrian manufactured goods rose by 15 per cent, this was only half the rate of increase recorded for imports of manufactured goods.

Austrian industrialists argue that the hard schilling policy has led to a drop in the home industry's share of the market for manufacturers to 40 per cent from 60 per cent. They say that industry's cash flow position deteriorated sharply in the 1970s while investment by industry dropped to only 12 per cent of the overall level of investment in the Austrian economy by 1978 from 20 per cent at the beginning of the decade.

The concern expressed by industry appears to be borne out by the first quarter trade figures. Although exports of Austrian manufactured goods rose by 15 per cent, this was only half the rate of increase recorded for imports of manufactured goods.

Over the next four years the industries must therefore increase their profits by no less than £3.35bn.

The Government believes that they can do this by strict appraisal of their investment plans, increases in their efficiency and the phasing out of under-pricing.

The Economics Committee doubt both the wisdom and practicality of this proposal. Price rises by industries with monopoly power will fuel inflation. For others, however, price rises will mean reduced demand and loss of income.

One way by which the nationalized industries could ease their financial problem would be to alter the way they finance their employees' pensions. Their present arrangements are the most capital intensive that can be devised.

The industries justify their pension financing policies on the grounds that

(1) they are necessary for the security of future pensions,

(2) present thrift will bring future plenty.

If invested funds continue to produce negative real rates of return, however, this second objective may well be elusive.

On security, other important organizations provide their pension benefits at a lower current cost than that borne under the nationalized industries and with a degree of security that is acceptable to their employees.

Broadly speaking, the nationalized industries increase their financial problem by moderating their contribution to the state pension scheme, and correspondingly reduce the benefits, and hence the liabilities, for which their own schemes are responsible and in respect of which they must accumulate capital. This would mean paying more into the state scheme, but at a time of high inflation and inferior returns on investment, the extra payment would constitute a good bargain.

Another useful advantage would also flow from this decision. As the Government has often explained, the smaller the number of employees contracted out of the state scheme, the lower will be the required standard joint-rate of national insurance contribution.

Thus if the nationalized industries now contracted in all their 1.5 million employees, the present rate could be cut by 0.4 per cent. This reduction would apply to all employers and their employees, so that the industries would benefit their United Kingdom customers as well as themselves.

A further point to be noted is that the smaller the number of employees contracted out the lower will be the contribution from general taxation to the National Insurance Fund and through the Treasury Supplement.

In the current year the contracting out of 10 million employees will cost the Exchequer £450m. By contracting in their 1.5 million employees the nationalized industries would save the Exchequer some £70m or more a year over the next few years.

Peter Norman

Re-casting pensions to aid economic strategy

Raymond Nottage

funding pension increases, but consider the cost of doing so to be prohibitive. The nationalized industries have valued their pension funds on the assumption that their investments would earn a positive real rate of return.

In the light of experience over the last 10 years or more, however, this assumption is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain and it would not be surprising if at the next valuation the actuaries decided that negative real rates of return must be henceforth assumed.

When pensions increases are met on a pay-as-you-go basis the cost does not appear to be unduly high. For example, in the long-established local government schemes, which has a pension/employee ratio of one to four, pensions increases in 1977-78 amounted to 3.3 per cent of payroll.

By meeting their pension increases in future from revenue, the nationalized industries would secure a worthwhile financial economy, probably for many years to come.

They would also draw back from the exposed and potentially vulnerable position of being the only body of employers in the country who believe that they can always command prices for their goods and services high enough to sustain the cost of funding index-linked pensions.

A further option available to the nationalized industries is to contract their employees into the state pension scheme, and correspondingly reduce the benefits, and hence the liabilities, for which their own schemes are responsible and in respect of which they must accumulate capital. This would mean paying more into the state scheme, but at a time of high inflation and inferior returns on investment, the extra payment would not do so if it fell on evil times.

For that part of the liabilities that was transferred to pay-as-you-go by contracting into the state scheme, the security of the employees' pensions would be in no way reduced. Indeed, since those liabilities would be backed by the nation's fiscal capacity, that security would be enhanced, particularly in an industry whose future is uncertain.

Adoption of these suggested policies by the nationalized industries should win Government approval. They would reduce the Exchequer's contribution to the National Insurance Fund, and eliminate in respect of 1.5 million employees the complicated administration that contracting out involves for both employers and the DHSS.

Most important of all from the Government's point of view, however, would be the slowing down of the transfer of ownership of Britain's major companies from individuals to trusts, organizations which have power without being accountable for its exercise and have yet to prove their economic value and justification.

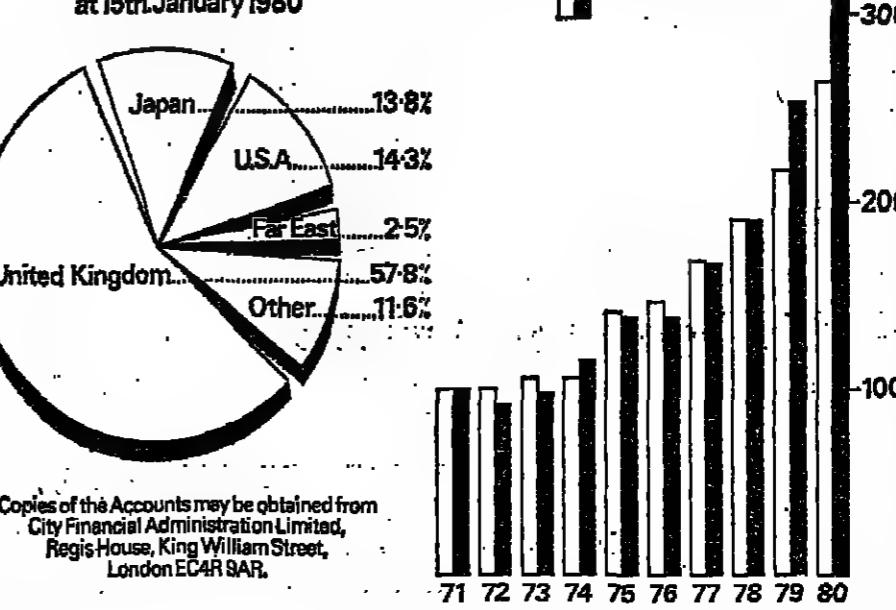
The author was formerly Director General of the Royal Institute of Public Administration.

The General Funds Investment Trust Limited

THE GROWING BENEFITS FROM A POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

Distribution of Investments at 15th January 1980

Dividends Gross Revenue



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Late recovery after heavy selling among oils

Investors caught a glimpse of what might happen when oil bubbles burst as prices dropped dramatically yesterday, dragging the rest of the market with them.

The summer weather and the second leg of the three-week account had lulled most dealers into a false sense of security which was shattered by the appearance of sellers. This followed weekend press forecasts of an imminent end to the oil boom and reports of production difficulties in the huge Ninian field.

However, jobbers were fully aware of the problems, marking prices sharply lower from the outset, which did much to deter panic selling. But the damage was done as far as the rest of the market was concerned as it was dragged lower in the wake of oil.

A prime casualty was ICI, with a large stake in the Ninian field and first quarter figures due out tomorrow. It fell 6p to 374p.

As a result the index, which has both BP and ICI as constituents, tumbled 3.7 at 3 pm before recovering to close only 1.9 off at 433.8 following a statement from the Chevron Corp.

This warned the market that the statement regarding production problems at Ninian, in which it has a stake, had been issued prematurely and had been exaggerated.

The announcement did its job with prices recovering after hours although most were still

below their best. Jobbers were home in a confident mood, however, expecting to find further buyers in trading today.

Cities remained in a sombre mood, trading in narrow levels and overshadowed by the

Dealers said conditions still reflected last week's dismal bank lending and inflation figures and had deterred buyers for the time being.

Leading industrials had a quiet time drifting lower with the rest of the market.

Dunlop continued against the trend, rising 2p to 72p as Far Eastern buying picked up another 250,000 shares.

Elsewhere, Rank slipped 4p to 183p and Unilever eased 1p to 405p. Glaxo at 188p, Beechams at 114p and Fisons at 287p held firm.

But it was the apparent losses in oils that captured everyone's imagination, although some reaction had been unengaged on the cards for some time. Turnover among the majors

was fairly low as BP shed 10p to 328p, Shell 4p to 370 and Ultramar 10p to 328p.

Among the second liners, Simeon tumbled 32p to 383p, with Clyde Petroleum down 55p to 535p, Lusona 28p to 600p, Tricentrol 16p to 348p and Burnham 5p to 205p.

Onshore driller Careless Capel was unchanged at 140p after slipping to 125p, but Berwick Exploration fell 22p to 178p, and Attack dropped 24p to 244p.

Oil related shares also came in for a beating with IC Gas 12p off at 82p, Crawfords 7p at 183p, International Thomson 12p at 400p and Associated News 6p at 257p.

Properties attracted support.

despite some critical press comment. This was sparked off by favourable full-year figures from Land Securities, including some hefty revaluing which added £150p to the asset value and lifted the shares 12p to 342p. This in turn prompted gains across the board, although profit taking had taken its toll a little.

MEPC closed 1p higher at 213p, but Great Portland drifted 2p to 241p and Hammerton "A" slipped 5p to 87.5p while Hestamere finished unchanged at 332p.

Among companies reporting, J. H. Fenner rose 4p to 150p after some good interim figures while Cakerhead Robey 1p to 33p and H. Samuel closed 1p to 210p.

Low price shares slipped 7p from MAM's 133p and 41p from Readicut International at 15p.

Shares of News International were suspended at 161p amid speculation that the group's UK assets were up for grabs. Meanwhile, Steaua Romania returned from suspension 15p up at 22p following terms from the English Association of American Bond Holders.

The latest moves in the US knocked 2p from BAT at 241p after its recent acquisition of Appleton.

Also on the takeover front British Sugar rose 4p to 265p on reports that Louche, down 3p at 80p, was about to make a counter bid.

Favourable mention went to Times Products 3p to 68p but Fodders fell 3p to 42p, and Allied Breweries, BAT Industries and Beechams.

Thomas Borthwick was 2p lower at 44p. MK Electric slipped 7p to 177p.

Buyers mopped up another 250,000 shares in Carewells

yesterday ahead of probably bad figures next week. Some attribute it to the appointment

of a new management team and

the bullish statement on textiles

by Coats Patons last week.

However, the market puts it

down to the rejection of earlier

plans to cut the dividend. The

shares rose 2p to 70p against the trend.

Among companies reporting,

J. H. Fenner rose 4p to 150p

after some good interim figures

while Cakerhead Robey 1p to 33p and H. Samuel closed 1p to 210p.

Low price shares slipped 7p from MAM's 133p and 41p from Readicut International at 15p.

In stores Sears remained un-

changed at 41p despite a plac-

ing in the market of over 3 mil-

lion shares. Weak spots were

found in Home Charm, down 3p

at 119p, and Mothercare, off 2p

to 238p, but weekend comment

of a take-over left House of

Fraser 2p lower at 143p.

Equity turnover on May 16

was £81.647m (£11.213 bargains).

Active stocks yesterday, accord-

ing to the Exchange Telegraph,

were Carless Capel, Lusona,

Premier Cons, Chatterley, BP,

KCA Inc, Tricentrol, Maple,

Shell, RTZ, MEPC, Unilever,

Allied Breweries, BAT Indus-

tries and Beechams.

Pretax profits halved to £4.61 at Readicut

By Catherine Gunn

Carpets and textiles group Readicut International's gross margins collapsed in the year to March 31 1980 under the combined pressures of high interest rates, increasing raw material costs, the stronger pound and fierce competition for a shrinking home market.

The carpet division, most in the construction and severe dogging, fell from £1.2m to £183,000. It is believed to meet demand and up to may go in the next

from cheap Unit imports also matters.

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More financial news

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costs last year to

£21.09m. Competition at home

Briefly

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Glasgow Pavilion :

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Ambrose Investment T

tax income for year to

£67,000 (£622,000),

income share 31.61p (3

per capital share 158.77

Dividend.—9.57p gross

Berkeley : Hambro

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Spirne Servo En

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1980" chairman says.

Ennay : Again no di

1979. Turnover £1.62m

Profit £163,000 (£152.1

Tax 1.71p (£1.69)

Dividend—7.71p

Ben Williams and Co :

for 1979 £1.951m (£1.73

per capital share 120.00

(£2.05.1p). Dividend 0.48p

Metalair (Holdings) :

reported satisfactory fin

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Fielding, Newton-Smith

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Putting profits to work

Results at a glance

	1979	1978
Net sales	£699.6	£576.7
Trading profit	£172.0	£146.5
Earnings for the year	£41.4	£44.1

£200 million investment in the United Kingdom over the next five years.

Summary of the report of the President, Mr G C Brunton:

This has been the first full trading year of International Thomson Organisation Limited, the financial holding company for the Group. Net sales at £699.6m were 21.3% higher than in the previous year, and trading profit at £172.0m showed an increase of 17.4% despite the loss of £9.3m in 1979 resulting from the Times Newspapers dispute. Earnings at £41.4m were £2.7m lower than 1978 because of the Times Newspapers dispute and the high rate of tax on our oil profits which dominated the 1979 profit picture. The price per barrel of oil rose over the year from about £6.50 to £11.50 and has risen further in 1980. On the other hand, the rate of petroleum revenue tax was increased during 1979 from 45% to 60% and the U.K. Government has since proposed an increase in the rate to 70%. On that basis the Government take from every incremental pound on the price of oil will be over 87%. During the year your Company's payments of royalties, petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax on North Sea earnings were £68m and are expected to exceed £200m in 1980.

The Group's financial position continued to strengthen. Total debt at the year end was £97.2m compared to £137.2m at the previous year end, and cash and bank term deposits and short term investments were £79.8m compared to £82.4m at the end of 1978. Debt directly related to North Sea oil production has been fully repaid in 1980.

A dividend of US 5.75 cents per common share has been declared payable on July 15, 1980 to shareholders of record on June 6, 1980. For those electing to take their common dividend on the shares of Thomson British Holdings Ltd, the sterling equivalent is 2.55p per share.

The year's successes included high oil production levels and record results from our travel interests and the strong and

stable performance of our United Kingdom regional newspapers. A disappointment was the length and cost of the suspension at Times Newspapers.

Important progress is being made in the Group's programme of development. We foresee that during the next five years, and excluding oil, more than £200m will be invested in such projects as the modernisation of our regional newspaper centres, the funding of new opportunities in directory publishing, the development of our travel interests including the acquisition programme of Lunn Poly, and the build-up of Britannia Airways' fleet. Our development plans elsewhere in the world are gaining momentum with active investment programmes particularly in the U.S.A.

Current prospects

This year should show a significant increase in sales, but with a deteriorating economic situation and increased oil taxes there is pressure on profitability, which should however remain at satisfactory levels. I expect all sectors of our business to perform comparatively well.

The future

We are determined to continue our policy of developing management resources and encouraging progressive personnel policies. We have continued to emphasise the social responsibility of business, for example by supporting the Government-sponsored Youth Opportunities Scheme, and by fully taking into account environmental issues wherever our activities impinge on them.

Your Company moves into the 1980s from a position of established strength. The 1970s were the years of creating and developing the businesses and our philosophy was set by our founder, Roy Thomson, who was always vitally concerned with the need to build for the future. Building for the future will continue to be our policy for the Eighties.

The major difference between now and the past is that today we have very substantial financial resources to put behind the management team which has been seasoned and experienced by the challenges of the last decade.

We shall build for the future and we shall build good strong businesses which are planned to take your Company into the next century. Our objective remains to become a leading international publishing, communications and information business with strong ancillary interests in leisure and natural resources.

If you would like to obtain International Thomson's full Report and Accounts write either to our head office in Toronto or to our London office, Thomson House, PO Box 4YG, 4 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YG.

Newspapers

Times Newspapers is the publisher of The Times, The Sunday Times, The Times Literary Supplement, The Times Educational Supplement and The Times Higher Education Supplement. It is 85% owned by International Thomson Organisation, and 15% by the Astor family interests.

Times Newspapers has a separate publishing division consisting of three subsidiaries: Selective Marketplace, Times Books, and Newspaper Archive Developments specialising respectively in reader offers, the publishing of The Times Atlas and other books, and microfilm records.

Thomson Regional Newspapers is a holding company whose subsidiaries publish regional newspapers in the United Kingdom, act as retail newsagents, provide newspaper consultancy services, and engage in newspaper and general printing. The group publishes fourteen morning and evening titles, one Sunday and forty weekly newspapers from fourteen centres.

The Scotsman and the Western Mail – national morning newspapers of Scotland and Wales respectively and The Belfast Telegraph, the largest newspaper in Northern Ireland, are among the group's publications.

Thomson Withy Grove, a major printing centre in Manchester, is responsible for printing under contract the northern editions of certain national newspapers and for publishing The Sporting Chronicle and its associated weekly racing papers.

Publishing and Information

In the U.K. we operate in three main areas: magazines, data and books.

The Magazines division publishes a range of titles as diverse as the Illustrated London News and the Common Market Law Reports, Family Circle and Living, and trade and technical publications covering farming, medicine, construction and other areas of activity.

The Data division includes Derwent Publications (84% owned) which provides an information service primarily in the field of chemical patents, and Glass's Guide (51% owned) the guide to used car prices.

The Books division includes such well-known imprints as Thomas Nelson, Michael Joseph, Hamish Hamilton, Rainbird and Sphere Books.

We have a number of publishing interests in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Holland, Norway, South Africa and the United States.

Thomson Yellow Pages acts as a sales agent for advertisements in Post Office telephone directories.

Our U.S. interests include Research Publications, Inc. of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who are major micropublishers of records of U.S. and other patents and newspaper and journals of the world; Callaghan and Company, distinguished Chicago legal publishers, who provide research services, and have a well-known list of titles and services; and Wadsworth, Inc. of California, who are among the largest U.S. publishers of college textbooks, with offices in Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Holidays and Travel

Thomson Travel is the controlling company of the British travel division and through Thomson Holidays is a major tour operator providing a wide range of package holidays including not only sunshine holidays in Mediterranean resorts but also tours to many European cities as well as to Russia. In addition it has an attractive winter sun and sports programme.

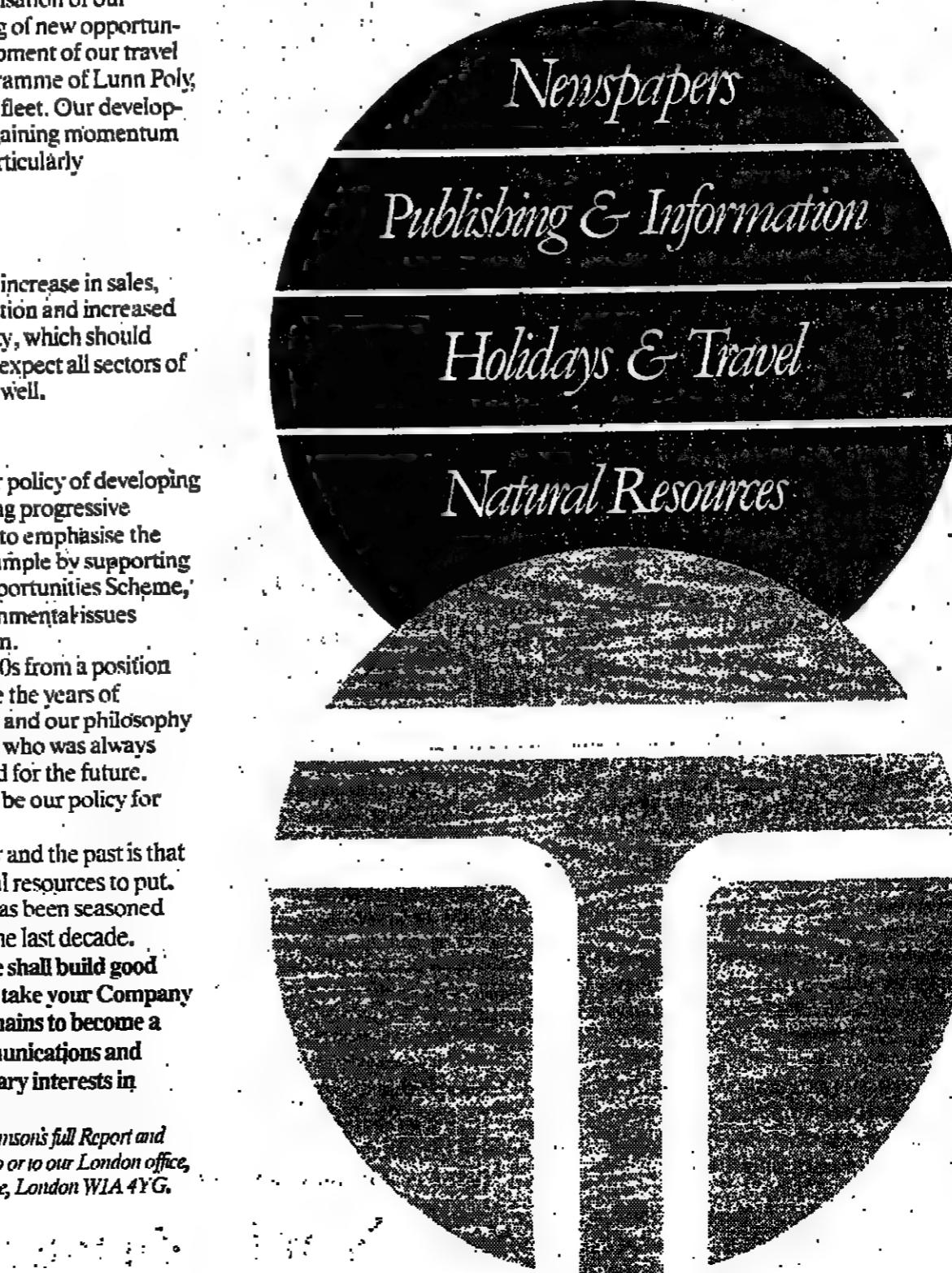
Thomson Travel runs the airline Britannia Airways which currently operates 22 Boeing 737s and carries passengers for Thomson Holidays and other tour firms. Thomson Holidays also operates a number of hotels particularly in Spain and Malta, and is involved in travel retailing through its subsidiary, Lunn Poly.

In the U.S. our companies are Thomson Vacations Inc., founded in 1979 in Chicago to offer winter and summer vacations in the Americas. Unitours Inc., of Los Angeles, California, with its chain of retail travel agencies; and Arthur's Travel Inc., of Philadelphia.

Natural Resources

Thomson North Sea holds a 20% interest in the Piper and Claymore fields as a member of the Occidental consortium. The two fields together have been independently certified as containing proven recoverable reserves over field life of one billion barrels. The Occidental consortium with the British National Oil Corporation holds interests in fifth and sixth round licences for North Sea exploration.

Thomson-Monteith, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, is a partnership engaged in the development of oil and gas properties by acquisition and exploration onshore in the United States.



International Thomson Organisation Ltd.

Head office: Suite 3515 Royal Bank Plaza Toronto Ontario M5J 2K1 Canada

Stock Exchange Prices

Oils take a tumble

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. 5 Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



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lock
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IT ALL TOGETHER
Manchester Business School

No	Stock	Int. Gross Price Chg/pen only Red Yield Yield	1979/80			1979/80			1979/80			1979/80			1979/80				
			High	Low	Company	Price Chg/pen High	Low	Company	Price Chg/pen High	Low	Company	Price Chg/pen High	Low	Company	Price Chg/pen High	Low	Company		
SH FUNDS																			
1	Exch	13c 1980 96c	-4c	13.12	14.87	140	A&H	130	-1	10.6	8.2	5.5	131	Hornbeam	130	-1	9.6	10.3	2.3
2	Exch	11c 1981 95c	-1c	11.27	14.42	70	A&H Research	130	-1	10.6	8.2	5.5	131	Mackenzie Bros	130	-1	10.0	9.2	2.2
3	Exch	10c 1979-81 92c	-1c	11.78	14.22	140	Al Ind Prod	130	-1	11.1	9.2	4.5	131	Macpherson D.	130	-1	6.0	4.5	4.3
4	Exch	11c 1981 95c	-1c	10.22	14.34	130	APV Hides	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Mackrell D.	130	-1	10.0	11.0	1.0
5	Exch	10c 1981 95c	-1c	10.12	14.22	130	Arco	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Macmillan Deans	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
6	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.27	10.50	130	Arco Group	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Macmillan Music	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
7	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.12	14.22	130	Aero Ind	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Macmillan Ship Canal	130	-1	10.0	11.0	1.0
8	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.12	14.22	130	Aero Needles	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Macmillan Uni	130	-1	10.0	11.0	1.0
9	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Aero Ind	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Maple Ridge	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
10	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Marley Ind	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
11	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martini Ind	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
12	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
13	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
14	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
15	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
16	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
17	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
18	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
19	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
20	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
21	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
22	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
23	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
24	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
25	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
26	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
27	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
28	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
29	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
30	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
31	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
32	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
33	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
34	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
35	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
36	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14	130	Alcan Alum UK	130	-1	12.0	6.3	4.5	131	Martinique	130	-1	10.0	9.0	1.0
37	Exch	10c 1981 94c	-1c	10.22	14.14														

**Appointments Vacant also
on page 25**

GENERAL VACANCIES

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SECOND SECRETARY

The Agricultural Research Council invites applications for the post of SECOND SECRETARY which will become vacant at the beginning of 1981. The SECOND SECRETARY is the senior officer assisting the Secretary of the Council (Dr. Ralph Riley FRS) with scientific matters arising from the Council's responsibilities for the planning, management and co-ordination of the work of the Agricultural Research Service, including research commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and for the support of research in the Universities.

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Willing to travel abroad.

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tising Office, 01-493 0997 Ext. 3071.

Even While the Sun Shines

MRS LINES

Urgently seeks

Experienced married couple.

Both National and Continental.

Willing to travel abroad.

Please apply to: Mrs. L.

Telephone 01-408 1229

EXPERIENCED BUTLER REQUIRED

With first class references for Blenheim Palace, due to the retirement of the present Butler.

Anly giving full details and c.v. to:

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

BLenheim Palace

WOODSTOCK

OXFORDSHIRE

Telephone 0808 277 3640.

TRANSFER BOOKS

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that

the Annual General Meeting of the

members of the NALGO Insurance

Association, Ltd., 100 Newgate

Street, London, EC1, will be held in

the Winter term, Eastbourne, on

Thursday, 11th July 1980, at 7.30 p.m.

to consider the following agenda:

To confirm the minutes of the

previous meeting; to receive

the annual report and

statement of accounts for the

year ended 31st March 1980.

By order of H. D. HOWE, Secretary.

The General Agency & Trust

14 Beckenham Road,

Kent, BR3 4TU.

(continued on page 26)

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

WESTMINSTER CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

REQUIRES AN ORGANISING SECRETARY

To administer the Society's policy and services to 10 nurseries and day-care buildings. The appointed candidate, in addition to acting as secretary to the executive committee will be responsible for the employment, training, and welfare of 50 staff, monitoring standards in the nurseries, organising children's holidays, budgeting, estimating and liaison with relevant outside bodies.

Salary in accordance with N.U.C. conditions of service will fall within the range of £15,520-£18,627 plus 2725 London Weighting (comparability study implementation under review).

Please apply in writing with full relevant details of age, experience, qualifications and the names of 2 relevant referees, to the Chairman, Westminster Children's Society, 121 Margaret Street, London W1P 4LC.

YOUR FIRST JOB! £4,300 AT 18 YRS

PRIVATE AGENTS

Start off your secretarial career on the right foot. This friendly estate agents dealing with residential lettings offers an ideal position to a bright, secretary who can type well and also deal with clients.

Telephone Sarah on 728 6855

ADVERTISING DIRECTORS/SECRETARIES

£4,800 +

We are a leading advertising agency with two director-level secretarial vacancies. If you like an informal, friendly atmosphere, come along to see us. We offer a variety of opportunities for promotion, training and development. Apply with full s.v.t. to the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), 171, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

Telephone 01-388 7581

SHORTHAND SECRETARY £5,000+

Join this professional organisation and control your own destiny. Good opportunities for promotion and development. Apply with full s.v.t. to the Secretary (Personnel), 171, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

Telephone 01-388 7581

SHORTHAND SECRETARY £4,750

Join this professional organisation and control your own destiny. Good opportunities for promotion and development. Apply with full s.v.t. to the Secretary (Personnel), 171, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

Telephone 01-388 7581

SALES PERSONALITY £4,400 +

Join this professional organisation and control your own destiny. Good opportunities for promotion and development. Apply with full s.v.t. to the Secretary (Personnel), 171, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

Telephone 01-388 7581

FINE ART PUBLISHING!

Required for work connected with admission, registration and examination of the staff of the Registry Assistant.

Required for work connected with admission, registration and examination of the staff of the Registry Assistant.

Required for work connected with admission, registration and examination of the staff of the Registry Assistant.

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Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, May 20 at 10.30 a.m.
SOCIETAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS,
SPORTING PRINTS AND MAPS. Catalogue £1.75.

Tuesday, May 20 at 11 a.m.
MEMORIAL JEWELLERY. MINIATURES AND
OBJECTS OF VERTU. Catalogue £2.25.

Wednesday, May 21 at 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. Catalogue £1.45.

Wednesday, May 21 at 11 a.m.
ANTIQUE ARMS AND ARMOUR. Catalogue £1.25.

Wednesday, May 21 at 11 a.m.
FINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Catalogue £1.55.

Thursday, May 22 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE, EASTERN RUGS AND
CARPETS. Catalogue £2.75.

Friday, May 23 at 11 a.m.
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PICTURES OF THE
18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES. Catalogue £2.25.

Christie's will be closed on Monday, May 26 and will
re-open on Tuesday, May 27. Sales will commence on
Wednesday, May 28 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. with
English Drawings and Watercolours.

HOUSE SALE
On The Premises
Friday, May 30 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
WINGFIELD CASTLE, Diss, Norfolk.
The Property of The late Graham Baron Ash, sold
in the Order of the Executors.
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue
£4.50.
On view Wednesday, May 28 and Thursday, May 29
from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

HOUSE SALE
On The Premises
Tuesday, June 10 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Monday, June 9 at 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and
REDDISH HOUSE, Brodchalke, Wiltshire.
The Property of The late Sir Cecil Beaton, C.B.E.
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue
£5.50.
On view Thursday, June 5 to Saturday, June 7 from
9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

IN IRELAND
AT CASTLETON HOUSE, Celbridge, Co. Kildare
In conjunction with Hamlin & Hamilton Ltd., Dublin.
Thursday, May 29 at 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT IRISH PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS, BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
PICTURES AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £4.50.

OVERSEAS SALES
IN ROME
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELLOTTI.
Thursday, May 22 at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.
FINE PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Catalogue
£3.50.

Thursday, May 29 at 4 p.m.
EUROPEAN CERAMICS AND PORCELAIN. Catalogue
£2.

Thursday, June 5 at 4 p.m.
FINE SILVER. Catalogue £2.

IN HOLLAND
AT THE SONESTA HOTEL, AMSTERDAM
Tuesday, May 27 at 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.
FINE AND RARE WINES. Catalogue £1.25.

IN SWITZERLAND
AT THE GRAND HOTEL, LOCARNO
in association with Lord Montagu of Beaufort.
Monday, June 2 at 4 p.m.
THE ROLLS-ROYCE COLLECTION OF MR. TONY
FREY.
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue £7.

HOUSE SALE
On The Premises
IN AMERICA
AT SEWICKLEY, PENNSYLVANIA
Thursday, May 22 and Friday, May 23 at 10.30 a.m.
and 2.30 p.m. each day.
THE CONTENTS OF THE LATE HENRY OLIVER
BEA'S HOUSE, "WINDWARD FARMS". Catalogue
£2.

On view May 17, 18, 19 and 20 from 10 a.m. to 4
p.m. each day.
Admission by catalogue only.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the cata-
logue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington,
please contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.
Tel.: (01) 581 2231.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND
Agents:
Sir Hay Campbell, Bt. Tel: (0495) 226
Edinburgh: Michael Clayton, Tel: (031) 225 4757
Northumbria: Aidan Cuthbert, Tel: (0437) 3181
Yorkshire: Nicholas Brookbank, Tel: (0904) 30912
West-Midlands: Michael Thompson, Tel: (0746) 61891
Cheltenham: Philip Leaman & Rupert de Zoete, Tel: (0145) 518999
West Country: Richard de Feliet, Tel: (0963) 70518
Devon & Cornwall: Christopher Peberick, Tel: (0726) 64672
Ireland: Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glin, Tel: (0001) 693925
Northern Ireland: John Lewis-Crosby, Tel: (0396) 630574
Isle of Man: Quentin Agnew-Somerville, Tel: (0624) 813 724
Channel Islands: Richard de La Hey, Tel: (0534) 77582

**DOMESTIC AND
CATERING SITUATIONS**

(continued from page 25)

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. Your
world's largest au pair agency. Offers
over 1000 girls. Tel: 01-582 2111.

BUTLER/CHAUFFEUR wanted for
large house. Tel: 01-582 2111.

AUPAIR available now—Surrey
Agency, Guildford 658-40.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A BUILD-
UP house in country. North Her-
itage. Previous experience
essential. Tel: 01-582 2111.

ATTRACTIVE cottage and garden
for rent. Tel: 01-582 2111.

MANNY REQUIRED for English
domestic work. References re-
quested. Tel: 01-582 1251.

Cars go faster
in The Times.

Motor Columns
To place your advertisement
01-837 3311

Sotheby's

RALPH RAFFERTY

Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co.

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 20th May at 10.30 a.m.
POWDER FLASKS AND EUROPEAN PISTOLS
Cat. (156 illus.) £4.50

Tuesday 20th May at 10.30 a.m.
**IMPORTANT ENGLISH AND WELSH
PORCELAIN** Cat. (125 illus.) £4.50

Tuesday 20th May at 11 a.m.
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. (6 illus.) £1.40

Wednesday 21st May at 10.30 a.m.
**MODERN BRITISH DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS
AND SCULPTURE** Cat. (28 illus.) £1.40

Thursday 22nd May at 10 a.m.
JEWEls Cat. (22 illus.) £2.25

Thursday 22nd May at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
**HIGHLY IMPORTANT MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS** Cat. (45 illus.) £7

Thursday 22nd May at 10.30 a.m.
BRITISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Cat. (152 illus.) £2.75

Friday 23rd May at 10 a.m.
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
Cat. £1.40

Friday 23rd May at 10.30 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE AND TEXTILES
Cat. (142 illus.) £1.80

Tuesday 27th May at 10.30 a.m.
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. £1

Wednesday 28th May at 10.30 a.m.
**ENGLISH & FOREIGN SILVER AND
PLATED WARES** Cat. (82 illus.) £1.40

Thursday 29th May at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
**ENGLISH & FOREIGN SILVER AND
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Friday 30th May at 10 a.m.
**ENGLISH & FOREIGN SILVER AND
PLATED WARES</b**

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: 6.40 E=mc². 7.15 Science: Bonding Differences. Closedown at 7.55. 9.35 For Schools, Colleges. 9.35 Out of the Past: The Vanishing Railways; 10.00 Merry-go-Round; Keep Up with the Times (r); 10.38 Resource Unites 11.13: Geography (The Iron and Steel Industry); 11.00 Watch: Moses in Egypt; 11.17 Television Club: One Horse Town. 12.45 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 The Flumps: Something Different. Puppet show (r). 2.00 You and Me: At the Vet's (r). 2.14 For Schools, Colleges. 2.14 Encounter—Italy: A Start in Life (r); 2.32 Merry-go-Round: It's All Right (r); 2.40 Europe from the Air: Changes of Light (r). 2.45 News. 3.20 Pebble TV. 3.35 Play School: Guest Sam Kydd tells the story Joseph and the Carpenter, by Diane Wilmer. 4.20 Lassie: Wings of the Ghost (r). 4.40 Jigsaw: Picture puzzle show. 5.00 The Lawyer's Nightmare. 5.12 Ask a Teacher: Review of the popular series in which young viewers ask for reruns of recent programmes. In the studio today, Mark Hamill, who plays Luke Skywalker in Star Wars and The Empire Strikes Back.

5.40 News with Richard Baker. 5.55 Nationwide: Housewife Sue Peacock becomes a TV presenter for a day. 6.45 Sykes: Eric and Hattie get into all sorts of confusion when they agree to let a young man stay in their home. 7.15 Life on Earth: Penultimate part of this magnificent programme. David Attenborough goes upward to watch life in the trees. 8.10 Olivia Newton-John is joined by Andy Gibb, Elton John, Cliff Richard, Karen Carpenter, Toni Tennille, Tina Turner and Peaches. 9.00 News with Richard Baker. 9.25 Fred Dibnah: Steeplejack. The tide tells you exactly what Don Haworth's documentary first shown on BBC 2, is about, but what it doesn't tell you is how marvellous it is. Well, if it did win the BAFTA award as best documentary of 1979.

10.15 International Match of the Day: Highlights of this evening's game between England & Northern Ireland. 11.15 Peafowl One: Judge Alan King-Hamilton, who has attracted a certain amount of controversy in his time, is in the chair. 11.45 News headlines, weather.

Regions

5.30 1. VARIATIONS Wales: 10.35 am 1. 5.30 Billowar: 5.35 Wales Today. 6.00 Weather for Wales. Close-up. 7.30 The Scottish News. 7.45 Scotland's Weather. 8.00 News. 8.30 Assembly. 8.30 Join BBC1 (National). 8.35 2. 7.15 Current Accounts. 11.45 News. 12.00 News for Scotland: Close Northern Ireland. 12.15 News. 12.30 News for Northern Ireland. 12.45 News. 12.55 Weather. 13.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Listen With Mother. 3.15 Little Dorrit (3)†. 4.15 Bookshelf. 4.45 Story: Second Sight for Charles Murchison.

(concl.)

5.00 News. 5.15 Weather. 5.30 Play: Garments. 5.35 Wildlife. 6.00 News. 6.15 You and Yours. 6.20 The Way. 6.25 Weather. 6.30 The World at One. 6.45 Harpsichords: Couperin. 7.00 Ensemble (Capricorn): Prokofiev, Demlov, Pavlenko, Glukh, Schnitke (Serenade—1st UK broadcast). 7.15 BBC Welsh SO/Bergel, pt 1. 7.30 Virgil: Mamas (Blake songs). 7.45 Story. 7.50 First Part. 1.00 News. 1.05 Six Continents: world news. 1.25 BBCWSO, pt 2: Dvorak Sym 9.1†. 2.10 Songs of Mourning: Coprario. 2.50 Guitar: Turina, Barrios, Albeniz. 3.25 Rhapsody (2 Roberts): Dussek. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Dunkirk 1940. 7.30 News. 7.35 Weather. 7.45 Music for a Living (4). 7.50 Down the Garden Path. 7.55 Kaleidoscope.

10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Round Britain Quiz. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.15 News. 11.30 Newsround. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.15 Am 12.23 Weather.

VHF

6.50 am Regional news, weather.

10.05-10.30 Schools: Teachers' Programmes: Playtime.

10.45-12.00 Schools: Capricorn Club; Let's Move! Music Club; Music Club.

12.00 pm 3.00 Schools: History Not So Long Ago: Days That Made History, Stories and Rhymes.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

11.00 Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (8).

11.05-11.15 Record: Hindemith.†

11.25 Radio 2: 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Barnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Personal Call. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newbeat. 10.00 John Peel 12.00. 5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2.

5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.02 pm Jack Buchanan (4). 9.02 Glamorous Night. 9.55 Sport Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (4625 kHz, 4630 kHz) at the following times

5.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.05 TWENTY-four Hours. 7.45 Network News. 8.00 World News. 8.15 Broadcast News. 8.30 International News. 9.00 World News. 9.05 British Financial News. 10.15 Local Alerts. 10.25 D. 10.30 Roundabout. 10.45 Interpol. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News about 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1980. 12.00 Radio Newcastle. 12.15 News. 12.30 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.15 Radio London. 1.30 News from London Coliseum, Act 1. 1.45 Radio 2: A Musical Ramble. 1.55 Fielder, Act II. 2.15 Pianos Busoni (Contrepanu. 2.30 Concert. 4.00 World News. 4.45 Concert. 4.55 Wind in the Willows. 5.00 The Playboy of the Western World. 5.15 The Pleasure Years. 10.00 World News. 11.00 Radio Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.05 World News. 11.30 Thrity-Minute Theatre. 12.00 World News. 12.30 News. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.15 Radio London. 1.30 News. 1.45 Jolly Good Show. 1.55 Children's Hour. 2.00 British Press Review. 2.15 Scenetic Instruments. 3.00 Talking Books. 3.15 The World Today. 4.00 World News. 4.20 Good Evening. 4.45 World News. 5.00 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/305kHz. Radio 2 med wave 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720m/417m, LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. BBC Radio London 266m, 94.9 VHF.

Capitol 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720m/417m, LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 5 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 6 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 7 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 8 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 9 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 10 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 11 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 12 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 13 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 14 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 15 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 16 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 17 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 18 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 19 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 20 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 21 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 22 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 23 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 24 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 25 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 26 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 27 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 28 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 29 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 30 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 31 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 32 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 33 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 34 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 35 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 36 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 37 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 38 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 39 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 40 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 41 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 42 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 43 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 44 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 45 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 46 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 47 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 48 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 49 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 50 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 51 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 52 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 53 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 54 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 55 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 56 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 57 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 58 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 59 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 60 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 61 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 62 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 63 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 64 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 65 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 66 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 67 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 68 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 69 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 70 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 71 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 72 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave 330m/360kHz or 433m/633kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 73 long wave 1000m/2000kHz and 92-95 VHF. Capital 2 med wave

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St. Number must be quoted.

"The Lord is not slow concerning his promise, as some men count it, but is patient with us, not willing that any should come to destruction." — St. Peter 3:9.

BIRTHS

ASTOR—On May 18, 1980, to
Imma and James, at Royal
Berkshire Hospital, Reading,
and Jonathan, daughter (London
N.W.).

BARBER—On May 12th, in
Paris, to Marie-Yvonne and Hugh
Brownlow.

BROWNLAW—On May 16th, 1980,
St Teresa's Hospital, Whitechapel,
and Sue, daughter (Charles
and William), a son (Charles).

CHAPMAN—On May 11th, at the
Weston-super-Mare Hospital,
and Christopher, daughter (Peter
and Linda).

CHAPMAN—On May 11th, at the
Weston-super-Mare Hospital,
and Christopher, daughter (Peter
and Linda).

DUNN—On May 10th, in
London, to Emma (neé Slaney) and Hugh
John (neé Romilly), brother for
Elliott.

ELLIOTT—On May 17th, 1980, at
the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and
stood. Two sisters, Barbara,
Lucinda Anne and Nicola Louise.

BIRTHS

GRIFFITHS—On May 15th, at the
Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, and
Michael, a son (William Michael).

HOBSON—On May 17th, 1980, at
St. Theresa's, to Caroline and
Dominic, a daughter (London).

HUDLESTON—On May 14th, at
the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and
Sarah, a daughter (London).

KEEGAN—On May 18th, to Jane
and Brian, a daughter (London).

LETTS—On May 16th, Jean, son
of Charles Alexander.

LEVY—On May 16th, at Spandau,
and Johanna, to Katherine
Anne Payne, and Nicholas—a
daughter (London).

NEVILLE—On May 17th, to
Angela Margaretta, a daughter
(London).

NAITT—On May 13th, to Susan
and Alan, a son (Duncan Giles Weston).

HOLLAND—On May 10th, 1980,
Croydon, to Peggy Simon, a
daughter (London).

HORN—On May 12th, to Jean
and Alan, a son (London).

SCOTT—On May 16th, at West-
minster, to Helen, a daughter
(London).

SUNDERLAND—On May 17th
to Alicia (née Podlubny), Victoria
(London).

THOMAS—On May 17th, to
John (neé Mathew), a brother
for Catherine.

TOWNSEND—On May 16th, at
Queen Charlotte's Hospital to
Mary-Clare and Alastair, a son
(London).

WANT—A son (George Lennet),
a brother for Sarah.

DEATHS

ADAM—On May 18, suddenly,
Nicholas, aged 32. Much missed
by his wife, sons, and
Cortina, Teresa, Cesana, private
funeral to be announced.

ARCHER-SHEPHERD—On May 18th,
1980, at the Royal Free Hospital,
London, to Dorothy Elizabeth, aged 87.

THEOBALD—On 18th May, to
Panella, and John, a son (London).

WILKINSON—Sir John, a son (London).

THOMPSON—On May 17th, at
Brentwood, Essex, to
John (neé Mathew), a brother
for Catherine.

TOWNSEND—On May 16th, at
Queen Charlotte's Hospital to
Mary-Clare and Alastair, a son
(London).

WANT—A son (George Lennet),
a brother for Sarah.

DEATHS

HAY—On 18th May, 1980,
K. S. J. F. R.C.P.,
of Little Budworth, Denham,
cremated at Morton Hall, Cre-
matorium, on May 20th.

HENNINGSEN—On May 18th, 1980,
former of Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, and of London, died
after a long illness, funeral
service and cremation.

WALKING—On May 18th, 1980,
at 3.30 p.m. flowers and
memorial service at the
Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wed-
nesday, 20th May.

WICKENS—Thanksgiving service
for the life of "Nick" Wickens,
aged 93 years, former of Royal
Hospital, Chelsea, on Wed-
nesday, 20th May.

TRUSSARD—On May 18th, 1980,
at 1.30 p.m. flowers and
memorial service at Holy Trinity
Church, Chipping Barnet.

WILLIAMS—On May 18th, 1980,
at 1.30 p.m. flowers and
memorial service at Holy Trinity
Church, Chipping Barnet.

HYDE—On May 18th, 1980, peacefully
at home, Evelyn, wife of
John, a son (London).

ARMSTRONG—Sir John, a son (London).

COUCHMAN, HAROLD
HARRY—On 18th May, 1980,
former of London, died
after a long illness, funeral
service and cremation.

PULMAN—John, died 20th May,
1980, in loving memory of his
brother and friend uncle: the
late family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BARNETT, FLORENCE, and her
kindly thank all their friends for
the kind letters and beautiful
flowers sent to her in memory of
her late husband.

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VIENNESE CAFE NIGHT

Royal Holloway, Wednesday, 21st

May, 8.15 p.m. Special guest:

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